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BILL TO ADMINISTER PROPERTY OF ENEMY ADOPTED BY CABINET

Is Positive and Definite Step Compared to Hitherto Mere Negative Policy

UP BEFORE COMING DIET

Calls for Special Account in Order to Strengthen E. Asia Economy

A bill calling for the creation of a special account for the administration and management of enemy property in Japan, China and the occupied areas of the Southern Regions in order to bolster production and strengthen the finance in Greater East Asia was adopted by the Cabinet at its regular session yesterday.

In contrast to the hitherto negative policy of merely managing and confiscating enemy property, the above bill, which will be submitted to the forthcoming session of the Diet for approval, is a definite and positive step toward employing such property usefully.

The particulars of the bill are as follow:

1. A special property fund shall be set up, the revenues and expenditures of which shall be segregated from those of the General Account and incorporated in a Special Account.

2. An undisclosed amount shall be gradually transferred to this Fund from the General Account.

3. Enemy property, excluding spoils of war and items acquired by the Imperial Government in accordance with Article 28 of the Prize Court Decree and which are reserved by the War Minister and the Navy Minister, shall revert to this Fund.

For Foe Property Care

4. This Fund shall be employed in the management of enemy property which is being administered by the Imperial Government, that is, enemy property administered by Army and Navy units or by administrators in accordance with the Enemy Property Administration Law or in accordance with the stipulations of Imperial decrees..

5. Excepting the amount transferred from the General Account in accordance with the provisions of Item 2 above, this Fund may be used in accordance with the stipulations of the budget.

In case this Fund is used in accordance with the provisions of the preceding paragraph, the amount so used shall be transferred to the revenue of the General Account or other Special Accounts and disbursed as expenditures of such account.

6. Cash paid out from this Fund for the purchase of enemy property administered by the Imperial Government and which is located in war operating areas, and the cash included in the enemy property located in Japan which is administered by the Imperial Government, shall be kept in custody by the Imperial Government. Revenues and expenditures relating to the employment of such cash held in custody shall revert to this Special Account.

Revenue From Fund Use

7. In this Special Account the revenues shall consist of earnings from the employment of the Fund and cash held in custody, and of incidental miscellaneous income, while the expenditures shall consist of amounts transferred to the General Account or other Special Accounts in accordance with the provisions of Item 5 above, business expenses, charges paid for the employment of the Fund and cash held in custody, incidental miscellaneous expenses and losses sustained in the employment of the Fund.

8. In view of the nature of this Special Account, the fiscal year may be extended to more than a year.

9. In case the assets belonging to this Fund diminish in value, the amount of such shrinkage in value be written off from the Fund.

10. In case actual revenues exceed the budgetary revenues of this

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Terauchi Ends Inspection

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTHERN REGIONS, November 27.—General Count Hisaichi Terauchi, Commander-in-Chief of the Japanese Forces in the Southern Regions, returned here recently from a two-week inspection tour of the Burma front at the end of the rainy season there, it was announced here today.

U.S. DEBACLE IN HAWAII IS TOLD

Vivid, Eye-Witness Account of the Smashing of America's Aggressive Hopes, Revealed in Book By University of Hawaii Professor

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

STOCKHOLM, November 26.—Black smoke reaching to the sky, big warships, America's pride, completely wrapped in flames, with officers and men running wildly to and fro without knowing what to do, some choked unconscious in tight-closed cabins and some groaning on decks with bleeding wounds, others thrown into the oily waters—these and many other gruesome scenes at Pearl Harbor at the very beginning of the War of Greater East Asia have been graphically revealed by one of the eye-witnesses of the attack on Pearl Harbor in his book "Pearl Harbor."

The author is Professor T. Blake Clarke of the University of Hawaii. The book just published carries vivid descriptions of the scenes of the first day of the war in and around the harbor, seen by himself and some officers and men who had undergone the travails at the hands of the invincible Japanese Navy.

This work is significant above all in the fact that the concocted revelation of the debacle by American authorities have been frustrated by one of the very American citizens in the person of a university professor.

This correspondent herewith extracts some of the outstanding parts of the book thereby to disclose the actual state of the historical naval battle at this juncture when the first anniversary of the incident is less than two weeks away. The extracts narrated by the correspondent follow:

All air bases in Oahu Island were built to protect America's "one billion dollar" fortress of Pearl Harbor. These bases, especially Wheeler Field, Hickam Field and Kaneohe Air Base, were so situated that a plane with the speed of 300 miles per hour could fly to the harbor from their bases in less than two or three minutes. This fact was known to all those in Hawaii, but none knew it so well as the Japanese bombers and fighters on that memorable day.

Destroy Air Bases First

It was apparently the stratagem of the Japanese to destroy all these air bases before directing their thrust into Pearl Harbor itself in order to prevent aid from the bases to the harbor. A feature of the Japanese offensive was that all of the bases were hit simultaneously. When one Nippon bomber formation was busy over Hickam Field, another was seen bombing Wheeler Field.

These simultaneous raids were carried out in the same ways. All bombings were staged most accurately. Closely after the mustard-colored Japanese bombers in a perfect formation dropped bombs on the hangars and the planes lying outside, the fighters flanking the bombers fired their machine-guns to sweep the ground. In this regular way, hangar after hangar were ruined and a great number of the ground planes were blown up.

When a few small Japanese formations early on the morning of December 7 (American Time) approached Kaneohe air base, the commander of the naval base was sipping his morning coffee. He chanced to look out of the window and sighted three small formations. At first he did not care very much about the appearance of the planes, but he grumbled something however about the formation not flying in the way he desired. Suddenly one of his sons came and informed him that the planes each had the mark of the rising sun on its wings.

A few minutes later the commander's car was speeding down to the Kaneohe Bay. Several hydroplanes were sleeping in a corner of the bay. A little ways from the shores, two small boats carrying some navy officers and men were pleasantly engaged in their morning rowing. Soon the Japanese warplanes appeared. But the Americans did not take them seriously and one of them joked, "Now we welcome Premier Tojo of Japan."

The planes came over the bay, suddenly dived close to the water and began letting go of their machine-gun on the hydroplanes. The shots of the Japanese planes penetrated the doomed planes and hit the depths of the sea. Bullets whizzed past, the young officers and men. Over a few miraculously escaped from being shot. The planes reaching the far end of the bay soon returned.

Throughout the raid, the American forces at the naval base could do nothing beyond meeting the attackers with a few machine-guns. These guns were placed on top of the heaps of the dumping-ground.

The Japanese planes unmindful of the small firing swooped over the airfield and blew up the American bombers placed there.

This Japanese attack on the harbor facilities and airfield at Kaneohe lasted 10 to 15 minutes. Then all the planes disappeared. Animation was suddenly seen around the bay and in the airfield. Anti-aircraft guns were rushed out, many motorcars gathered from all quarters. Work started both in the airfield and the harbor to mend the wreckage caused by the surprise attacks.

The Japanese planes appeared some 20 minutes later. They now

Above: The mighty Pacific Fleet, on which America placed its hope for domination of the Pacific, lying at anchor off Fords Island in Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, crumples to oblivion under the avalanche of fire and steel hurled by the intrepid units of the Imperial Navy from sea and air. Lower: Wheeler Field and adjoining Schofield Barracks feel the fury of Japanese air power as heavy caliber bombs and machine-gun fire wreak terrific havor. (Both photos passed by Navy Ministry)

started to wreak havoc chiefly on the air base. Bombs were dropped here and there which exploded with fearful detonation. The shock caused by the bombs was terrible. People who happened to be around were thrown yards away.

The naval training barracks close to the northwest of Pearl Harbor and the adjoining airbase just in the making were also one of the first targets of the Imperial Navy planes. The severity of the bombing and machine-gunning of the Japanese allowed no time for the defenders to do anything to check or counter-attack the raiders. The attacks here were carried out twice with a few minutes stop. Practically all the planes stored in the hangars were annihilated. All what the Americans could do was to shoot their machine-guns at the withdrawing Japanese planes.

When Wheeler Field was attacked, the thick ferro-concrete wall of the arsenal was cracked as easily as rice-jelly.

Two lieutenants, Welch and Tailor, who were sitting together in an officer's room of one building in the airfield sprang out and rushed into a pursuit plane. But in vain did they try to fight. Many hangars were reduced to ashes in a few minutes. Men were running crazily.

Dive-Bombed Hangars

Then Japanese dive-bombers began to blast the hangars. The defense forces on Oahu opened fire with all available guns.

Several Japanese warplanes flew over Wahiawa, a few miles away, and attacked the town. When the anti-aircraft guns began to roar, one lieutenant and a sergeant rushed out into the street with automatic rifles in their hands. Kneeling on the ground, they then commenced to fire at one of the war-birds in a haphazard manner and had exhausted all their bullets before the plane reached within their range of firing.

The Hickam Airfield, near Pearl Harbor, also became the objective of the Japanese planes. The long rows of hangars and many planes on the runway offered a nice target.

The hangars were bombed and then the planes were subjected to a solid stream of machine-gun bullets. When the first bomb hit a hangar, about 1,000 American soldiers rushed out of nine barracks in the near neighborhood. Some wore dungarees, others were clad in underwear, while some were completely naked.

"What happened?" they cried. "Maneuvers again?" others queried.

The American soldiers were panic-stricken when they learned that it was a real raid. They rushed into the barracks, and grabbing their guns took up their respective positions.

A certain Colonel Fergusson was then in a building to the rear of the hangars. He was dumbfounded when he ran out into the square and saw the wreckage of what once were American planes.

The bullets from the Japanese planes splattered around him so the colonel threw himself in a ditch. When the machine-gun fire subsided, he crept out and ordered the soldiers that had assembled there to wheel the American airplanes into the hangars.

However, at that moment another formation of Japanese planes appeared and the American soldiers again lost their senses and scurried around looking for cover.

Second Attack Launched

The second Japanese bombing attack was launched. A deadly hail of bombs was released into the midst of a compact mass of ground planes on the airfield. For one minute, the stillness of death reigned supreme.

Presently, the large officers' dining hall, photograph studio, observation post, fire-prevention post, a number of barracks that accommodated 1,000 soldiers, gigantic hangars and all other objects on the airfield seemed to have been hurled into the sky. The whole area soon after was one mass of dust clouds and falling debris.

This was then followed by another machine-gun raid. The defense forces frantically opened fire with the anti-aircraft guns on the parade-ground, in front of the hangars and around the flagpost.

The Japanese warplanes that had appeared over the airdrome were only a part of the attacking forces against Pearl Harbor. The raid commenced at 7:55 a.m. and lasted for two hours.

I cannot say how many warships were lying at anchor in Pearl Harbor on that unforgettable Sunday morning but I can mention at least the names of the Oklahoma, Utah and the Arizona, for these names had appeared in official documents and newspapers.

Pearl Harbor is the greatest naval base of the United States in the Pacific and can accommodate the vessels of all the navies in the world. Battleships, destroyers, cruisers, minesweepers and other ships of various types boasted by the American navy were lying at anchor in the harbor. And these vessels were manned by adolescent and adult sailors who hailed from all the 48 states of America.

On that morning, there happened the greatest surprise to these sailors' lives and the greatest surprise in the annals of the American navy.

Torpedo-Planes Begin Action

From nowhere came swarms of torpedo-planes at full speed and at a low altitude. No sooner had they directed their noses toward the vessels than glittering torpedoes which looked like huge fish in the ocean were released.

Huge columns of water rose from the surface of the sea. We identified the planes to be torpedo-bombers from the way they approached the targets. They dove with a certain angle and released their missiles after they had approached as near as possible to the targets. It seemed that these torpedo-planes had chosen their targets carefully before hand because, as the formation drew near the arena of fight, the planes left their group to head for their respective objects of attack.

A seaman who stood at the observation post of a certain American battleship detected a mustard-colored plane heading toward the broadside of his ship. He saw a torpedo equipped with a screw drop on the surface of the sea with a splash. The plane, meanwhile, flew up to the sky after passing over the deck of the battleship. The seaman was confused with a hallucination like a man waiting for an inevitable thing to occur to him.

He gazed at the wake of the torpedo knifing straight to his ship. The next moment, the gigantic battleship swayed. Roars of terrific sound accompanied the shock. Then spouts of oil gushed out of the ship and in two minutes the whole ship was wrapped in flames. The raging blaze rose as high as to the observation post atop the mast, where the seaman was standing.

Black, thick smoke wrapped the sailor who felt as if he had his head in a funnel. He felt he was being choked with hot gas. He stretched

(Continued on Page 2)

Mohammedans Start Wide-Scale Uprising Against Pro-Jewish Action by U.S. in Algiers

Yomiuri-Hochi

BANGKOK, November 27.—Indignant at the issuance of an order protecting Jews in Algeria on Wednesday by Lieutenant-General Dwight Eisenhauer, Commander-in-Chief of United States forces in Europe, Mohammedans in Algeria and Morocco rose in armed uprising to reject the British-American invasion, and have already started guerilla operations behind American positions in order to support the action of Axis forces, according to reports reaching here via Ankara today.

Alarmed at this development American military authorities issued a warning to all inhabitants yesterday that those who are hostile to or slander American forces would be tried by court martial. At the same time, United States military authorities commenced to arrest indiscriminately and shoot the inhabitants to death. The death count to date has reached more than 100.

This uprising of Mohammedans in Algeria was started in cooperation with the anti-Jewish and anti-British-American movement opened by the Arabs in Palestine and other West Asian countries. Thus, however drastic the measures of oppression the United States authorities might adopt to suppress the uprising, it is not likely to be speedily subdued. The effects of the uprising is, on the other hand, expected to be further increased.

JAPANESE CLEAN UP RED GUERILLA UNITS IN CHINA CAMPAIGNS

Enemy in Shantung Province Being Surrounded by Grim Ring of Steel

FOURTH ARMY IN FLIGHT

92nd Army Battered in Wo River Fight—Reds Pushed Back in Wuhan Area

Domei

NANKING, November 27.—Carrying out mopping-up operations, Japanese Forces are gradually annihilating Communist guerilla troops, the press section of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in China announced today in its weekly review.

In North China, the announcement said, Japanese Forces carrying out large-scale operations against the Fifth Brigade and the Fifth Units of the Shantung Column in eastern Shantung Province since the middle of this month, have been tightening its encirclement ring around the enemy.

On the Central China front, the announcement added, the First, Second, Third and Fourth Divisions of the New Fourth Army under the command of Chen-i, operating from his headquarters in the Hungtse Lake area, are fleeing pell-mell as a result of Japanese flanking attacks carried on since November 15.

On November 21, Japanese troops encountered a part of the 92nd Army under the command of Li Hsien-chow advancing northward along the Wo River, and not only inflicted heavy damage upon the enemy but caused them to abandon approximately 200 bodies on the field along the northern bank of the river and captured an enemy battalion commander as well as numerous war trophies including rifles, trench mortars and a large quantity of munitions.

In the Wuhan area, the weekly review continued, Japanese Forces have extended their drive against the Red troops and are gradually pushing operations in the three-lake area from Tsufusze near Shasi which has been firmly held in Japanese hands.

The American air force in Chungking is still vainly continuing its aerial guerilla warfare, the announcement said, adding that one American air-raider was shot down during an aerial attack on Canton on November 24.

MEDICAL SUPPLIES REACH VICTIMS OF THAI FLOOD

Donation From Japan Handed To Major-General Prasid Yutasily at Bangkok

Domei

BANGKOK, November 27.—Forty-three varieties of medical supplies, part of the donation of commodities and necessities for flood victims in Thailand, were delivered to Major-General Prasid Yutasily, vice-chief of staff, by the military attache of the Japanese Embassy here this morning.

It is recalled that General Hisaichi Terauchi, Supreme Commander of the Japanese Expeditionary Forces in the Southern Regions, previously had informed the Thai Goverment of his desire to send commodities and medicine for the use of the people in the flood-stricken areas.

LOWER HOUSE SPEAKER'S HOUSE WILL BE SHIFTED

The official residence of the Speakers of the House of Representatives will be moved from the southwest corner of Hibiya Park, Kojimachi-ku, to the former residence of Marquis Yoshihara Satake at No. 1, Kudan 2-chome, Kojimachi-ku in December, it was learned from Domei.

In conjunction with the moving of the speaker's residence, a luncheon in honor of former presidents and vice-presidents still living, was given by Tadahiko Okada and Sakusaburo Uchigasaki, present Speaker and Vice-speaker of the Lower House.

Among those present at the party included Kiyoshi Akita, Shoju Kayama, Kazutami Tago, Matojiro Koizumi, Ichiro Kiyose, Giichi Masuda and Etsujiro Uehara.

British Will Enforce New Oppression Law Against Indian People

Nichi Nichi

LISBON, November 27.—British military authorities in India issued yesterday a new law in the name of the Viceroy and Governor-General of India that any person regarded as disturbing the interests of the British Empire would be arrested without notice, according to a New Delhi broadcast. This new law is regarded as a means for oppressing by force those elements in India that disturb peace and order.

HUGE BATTLES RAGE IN E. FRONT SECTOR

Severe Fights Take Place at Kalinin, Rjev-Viazma, Weliki Luki Areas

SOVIET ATTACKS REPULSED

Tank Warfare Progressing Around Stalingrad—Situation Hard to Judge

Domei

LISBON, November 27.—Allied propaganda organs since this morning have been playing up the counter-attack by Soviet forces against the Germans in the central sector of the Eastern Front.

Reports reaching here state that severe battles between the Reich and Soviet forces are raging in the Kalinin (Tver) sector, 150 kilometers west of the same city and in the Weliki Luki sector 200 kilometers north of Smolensk.

As regards the counter-offensive by Soviet forces in the Kalinin sector, all reports credit themselves to German sources and state that details are not known.

The Soviets maintain silence on the counter-offensives in the Weliki Luki and the Kalinin sectors.

The counter-attack by the Soviets in the sector from Rjev and Viazma has been continued for the last one week and is considered to be on a large scale with considerably large strength mobilized.

In this sector, the Germans are reported to have repulsed every persistent counter-attack launched by the Soviet forces and are said to be securing their positions there.

Tank Battles Fought

Domei

STOCKHOLM, November 27.—More than one week has passed since Soviet forces commenced their offensive in the northwestern and southwestern sections of Stalingrad, and great tank battles are being fought everywhere amid raging snowstorms, but it is extremely difficult to accurately judge the battle situation.

German authorities report that in the Stalingrad sector the Soviet counter-attack was almost entirely smashed, but the Soviets and their Allies exaggeratingly report the "progress" of the Soviet offensive.

However, the ambiguity of Allied reports proves that the Soviet counter-plan to surround Stalingrad is being smashed by strong German defense. One report stated that German forces started an offensive and forced the Soviets to retreat for more than ten kilometers.

The Soviet Information Bureau reported in its official announcement issued at noon today that Soviet troops in the industrial area in northwestern Stalingrad commenced an offensive and succeeded in forcing back the German encirclement line to a certain extent. But the Axis side reports that the Soviet offensive enabled them to annihilate all the attacking Soviets. The fact that in this offensive the Soviets lost a majority of its strength is secretly recognized by the Allies. Moscow and CBS broadcasts this evening stated that the Germans were strongly resisting and also that the battle situation has become difficult.

Chiang's Wife in America

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, November 27.—The White House announced today that Madame Sung Mei-ling, wife of Chiang Kai-shek, reached New York this afternoon to undergo operation on a wound she received five years ago in an automobile accident, it is reported from Washington.

REICH TROOPS ENTER TOULON NAVAL PORT; SITUATION PEACEFUL

Chancellor Hitler Orders German Forces to Occupy Important Mediterranean Base

CITY REPORTED NORMAL

Laval Conferring With Military Leaders—French Colonies in West Indies at Peace

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—German forces advanced to Toulon under Chancellor Adolf Hitler's order, today, and instantly occupied the Municipal Office, Navy Yard and other important spots. In the port of Toulon were anchored the French battleships Strasbourg and Dunkerque, cruisers Foch, Duplex and Jean de Vienne, and many destroyers, torpedo-boats and other warships.

The German High Command announced today that despite the order of the French Government prohibiting self-destruction, a part of the French warships in Toulon blew themselves up, and that the disarming of the French army forces in Toulon is progressing successfully and will be completed soon.

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—On receipt of an order from Chancellor Adolf Hitler, German forces entered the naval port of Toulon at 4 a.m. Friday (1 p.m. Friday, Japan Time), immediately occupying the naval yard and other establishments.

A slight misunderstanding gave rise to skirmishes between the French forces and the advancing German units. However, normalcy returned to the city toward 8 a.m.

Laval Calls Conference

Domei

VICHY, November 27.—Following his lengthy conversation with Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State, Friday afternoon, Premier Pierre Laval invited war, naval and air ministers to a conference.

Germans Enter Toulon

Domei

BERLIN, November 27.—According to reliable information, German forces marched into the naval port of Toulon in Southern France on Friday.

Chancellor Adolf Hitler issued to German forces an order to occupy immediately the naval port of Toulon, reports Domei. Almost simultaneously, in his letter dated Thursday addressed to Marshal Henri P. Petain, Chief of State, Chancellor Hitler explained the situation which forced him to occupy the naval port of Toulon.

Colonies Unaffected

Domei

VICHY, November 27.—French Colonial Secretary Jules Brevie today issued the following statement regarding French territories in the West Indies and South America:

"Since the invasion of French North Africa by the American forces, false and vicious rumors regarding the French colonies in the West Indies have been spread by foreign sources.

In view of this fact, I hereby formally declare that complete peace has been and is now being maintained in Martinique and Guadeloupe Islands and in French Guinea.

CONSULS TO GATHER

Japanese Representatives in North China to Hold Conference

Domei

PEKING, November 27.—A meeting of Japanese consular representatives in North China will be held on December 3 at the Japanese Embassy here with the attendance of the consuls-general of Peking, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan, Shihmen, consuls of Fuchow, Chefoo and others, it was learned here today.

It is understood that problems surrounding the new situation arising from creation of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry in Tokyo will be discussed at the meeting.

ROOSEVELT BETRAYS INDIA AS WILSON DID

America's Hypocritical Attitude Toward Oppressed Nations Is Bared by Professor

That Roosevelt is playing exactly the same game as President Woodrow Wilson did during the first World War, protesting that the Allies are fighting for humanity, civilization and democracy but actually turning a deaf ear to the sufferings and injustice of the Indians and others unfortunate enough to be under the misrule of the Anglo-American Powers, is the observation made by Professor Dr. Ernst Schultze of Leipzig in an article received here from Berlin.

Dr. Schultze flays the Americans for their hypocrisy in prating of freedom and liberty while not only ignoring but definitely encouraging the continuation of Britain's tyranny over India. His article follows:

"During the first World War the United States of America fought ostensibly only for humanity, civilization, democracy, in short for all the great human ideals. President Wilson exhausted himself in manifestations for the suppressed peoples just as Roosevelt is doing today. Once, when he had again assured the world how unselfishly his country was defending the cause of justice and humanity, Wilson received a telegram on January 27th, 1937, from the executive committee of the Indian National Party, (European Central) which ran as follows:

"In the name of the 315,000,000 suppressed peoples of Indias we should like to express our thanks for the message you recently sent to the Senate and in which you pleaded the cause of justice and humanity in a courageous and ideal spirit by demanding for every nation the right to determine its own form of government as a necessary condition of permanent and universal peace. For more than a century our unhappy country has been the victim of the most ruthless plundering and exploitation on the part of England. This country which at one time was famous for its riches, its high moral standard and its intellectual achievements, was robbed of innumerable treasures and reduced to a state of permanent poverty, hunger and total moral and spiritual stagnation. In conformity with the principles you unhold and according to which no people is to have the right to control another we demand that India be liberated from the English yoke and that she be afforded an opportunity to take the place she is entitled to occupy among the other nations.

"The English have misled the world by publishing opinions of Indian hirelings who betrayed their country, pointing to the enormous tribute in men and money as a proof of India's participation in the war, a tribute that was extorted from the starving, unwilling people, being bled to death for England's selfish interests. We should like to protest against this and to depict the real state of things in persecuted India. In your last message to the Senate you interceded in favor of the freedom of nations and during your first term as President you stated that your Government would be willing to lend assistance to all nations in their striving for freedom. We seriously hope that you will put your words into practice and will exert your influence in favor of the suffering millions of India. We are of the opinion that there will not be any permanent world peace without a free and independent India."

Wilson Turns Deaf Ear

"Wilson did not reply to this. If an Indian corporation in the United States had made this request in the place of the European Executive Committee of the Indian National Party, Wilson would have dealt with it in the same manner as with the Indian patriots who lived in the United States who pleaded for the liberation of their country. They were arrested and thrown into prison. At the beginning of the World War, William Jennings Bryan who for many years had been the leader of the Democratic Party and whom Wilson had pushed aside during the elections was still Secretary of State in the State Department.

"In order to acquire an unbiased opinion of the British Government control, Bryan in 1915 undertook a trip for the purpose of studying conditions in India and then published a pamphlet entitled 'British Supremacy in India' which was reprinted in many countries and translated into numerous languages. Bryan summed up the results of his investigations as follows: 'I had an occasion to meet some of the highest British officials and to meet others, holding subordinate positions. I have spoken to educated Indians, Hindus and Mohammedans and observed the rich and the poor in towns and in the country, studied statistics, speeches, reports, petitions and other literature which does not easily come to the United States and I now find the British Government control far worse for the people and far more unjust—such as I understand the word—than I had assumed it to be.

"The distribution of this small pamphlet was forbidden in the spring of 1917. At the same time, Indian patriots living in the United States were arrested and forbidden to make speeches on the ground that 'their propaganda for the liberation of their counttry from the British yoke had compelled England to leave an army in India which it would otherwise have been able to employ against the Germans.

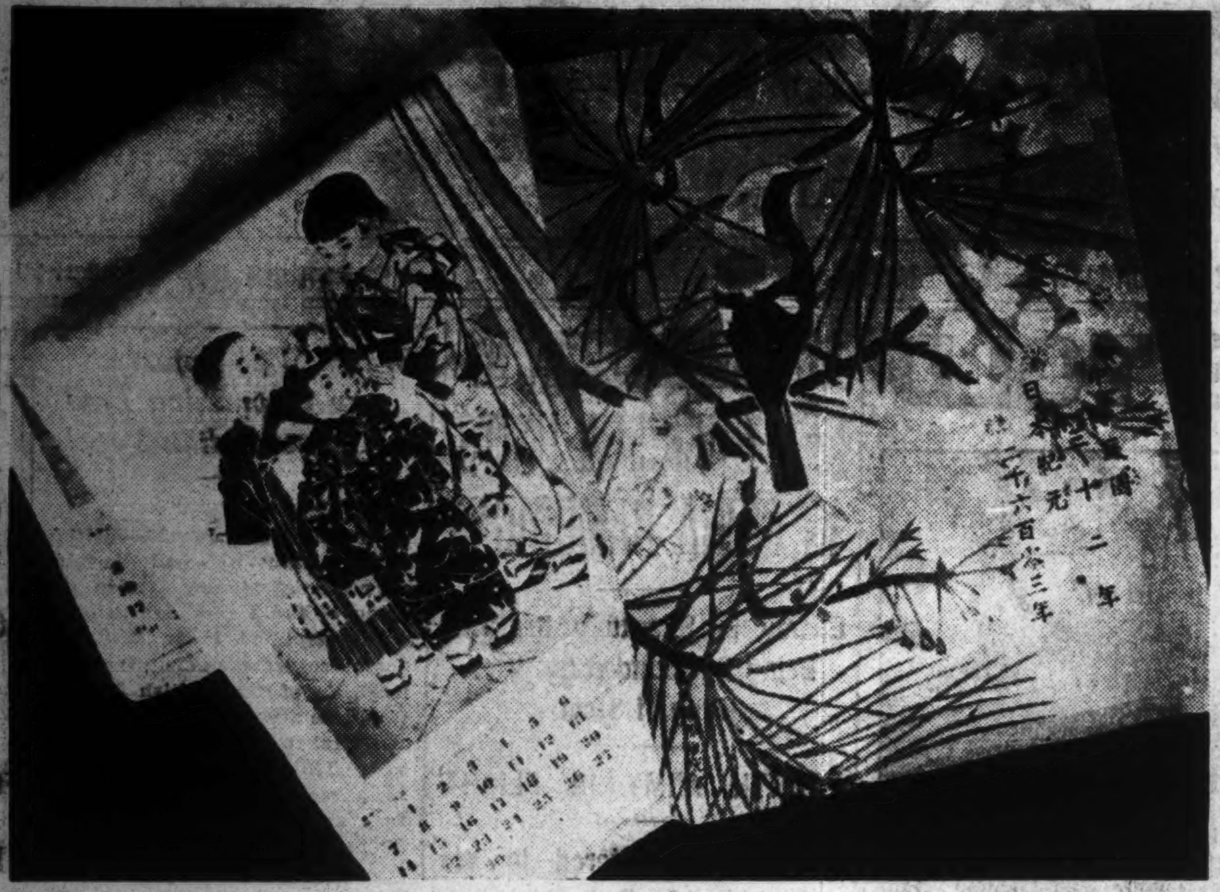
Roosevelt Also Treacherous

"This was exactly the same game that Roosevelt's Government is still carrying on in British India today. The world is assured that the United States wants only the best for India. At the moment, however, in which the Indians dare to express a wish which does not suit Roosevelt, he turns against them in fury or pretends they are non-existent. These were Roosevelt's tactics even before the present war. When on April 18, 1939, he sent a message to the world in which he behaved as though he were the governor of all foreign Governments, he received a cable from the president of the biggest Hindu organization, one of the three big parties of India, the Hindu Maha Sabha.

"'If the message you sent to Hitler was really prompted by selfless interest for the protection of freedom and democracy, then please also request England to withdraw her armed control of India and to grant her a free and independent constitution. A great nation such as India can at least demand as much international justice as any small state.'

"The Hindu Maha Sabha never received an answer. India has always been betrayed by Roosevelt just as it was by his much admired prototype Woodrow Wilson. Today the Indians know what their position is. On March 15, 1942, after the first U.S.A. troops had landed in India, Subhas Chandra Bose stated: 'You, Indians, were able to judge of how the British under the pretext of thwarting the Japanese movement opened the doors to the Americans. American diplomats, business men and fighting forces are now inundating India. If we do not ward off this invasion we shall soon be confronted by a new danger.'"

Gift Calendars for Sphere



As a New Year gift to the peoples in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, 60,000 calendars will be sent to countries in the Southern Regions by the Board of Tourist Industry. These calendars are beautifully decorated with pictures of typical Japanese scenes and memorial holidays and events are marked on each month. These calendars will be printed in Chinese, Thai, French, English and Malayan. Above photo shows two of the samples.

MOVE LAUNCHED TO SEND SETTLERS TO MANCHOUKUO

Ministry of East Asiatic Affairs To Encourage 220,000 Families To Settle Permanently

As a result of a two-day conference held November 26 and 27 at the Ministry of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, a plan has been decided for the launching of a national movement to encourage 220,000 households to settle permanently in Manchoukuo in accordance with the joint policy of Japan and Manchoukuo, reports Domei.

The movement will extend from December this year to March next year, and during these four months, experts on the conditions and prospects in Manchoukuo in collaboration with officials of the Ministers of Agriculture and Forestry and Commerce and Industry will endeavor to contact all of the interested households throughout the country. It is understood that 12 information offices will be established for the convenience of the prospective settlers.

Eye-Witness Tells Story Of U.S. Debacle in Hawaii

(Continued From Page 1)

himself on the floor of the reconnaissance post and hid his face in his arms.

Groans From Wounded

Groans from the wounded and burnt sailors below were audible. Standing up, the solitary sailor tried to see the havoc on the deck but his eyes failed him. Groping his way, he reached the edge of the observation post and then jumped into the sea whose surface was aflame with burning oil. When he managed to reach the shore of Fords Island, he found his hair all burnt.

The captain of another ship, when the first explosion took place in his vessel, peeped through the porthole and found, to his surprise, the surface of the sea, which used to be some 10 feet below, was only six inches below the porthole. With another torpedo hitting the ship the next moment, water began to spout into the cabin.

The captain tried to escape from the cabin and opened the door, when torrents of seawater gushed into the cabin. He managed to reach the deck, when a plane dropped a bomb on the vessel. Hundreds of blazing shrapnels flashed all around. The officer had a narrow escape by hiding himself beside the hatch.

Then another bomb hit a plane on the catapult of the ship. The catapult with the plane was blasted to pieces. Such a hellish scene continued for 20 minutes till the first formation of the Japanese planes flew away.

All of a sudden, the bustle aboard the warship ceased, and the captain heard a sound in the direction of the shore of Fords Island.

At that time, his ship was already about to sink and he gave orders to abandon ship. A young second-lieutenant and two sailors were engrossed in lowering a life-boat but as they were hampered by riggings on the deck, the captain helped them.

While they were engaged in the rescue work in the oily waters, machine-gun bullets flew all around them as the second group of Japanese air units began its attack.

The life-boat reached the Naval Arsenal located on the opposite bank of Fords Island with only 28 sailors rescued.

Others Left on Ship

Meanwhile, aboard the ship there still remained over 100 crew members, among whom was a dazed young second-lieutenant lying on the deck. When the ship was hit by torpedoes he had wildly run down through a hatch with his subordinates, only to be driven away by the stench of heavy oil to the forecastle.

There on opening the door they found 12 to 15 sailors waist-deep in the oily water and in a faint. The young officer and his men hurried to draw the fainting sailors out of the room. The second-lieutenant managed to crawl to the upper deck but on reaching it he fell unconscious. A terrific detonation just over the room where he had been a short time ago shook him as he awoke. The explosion was terrific. Everything was smashed. The young officer, however, had a narrow escape.

From portholes and from decks, thousands plunged into the waters. Several hundred of them were swallowed up miserably. Those left aboard the warship were killed.

The series of explosions which occurred aboard the battleship Arizona were said to be more severe than the explosions of Punchbowl or Diamond Head, extinct volcanoes on the same island of Oahu.

Flying far above the attacking torpedo planes, a formation of bombers dropped their eggs upon two warcraft then at anchor. These bombs pierced through the decks before and one of them hit the funnel squarely in the center blowing up the magazine with a terrific detonation.

In succession to the bombings, the torpedoes were launched. The result was that the bow of the warcraft was smashed to pieces and the quarter decks were so severely rocked that the crew felt as if the deck was torn to pieces.

The decks quaked, turrets were blown sky high and black smoke and flames poured out from cracks of the deck.

Thrown 200-300 Feet High

Officers and men aboard the craft were thrown up 200 to 300 feet high in every explosion.

Electric lights were put out in a turret in which 20 to 30 officers and sailors were closeted. In total darkness, the heat and smoke scorched them. A sailor lighted his electric torch and finding the steps went up to open the hatch. Through the hatch, they were able to escape from the room to the deck. Before them spread a sight which nearly felled them. The bow of the craft was completely demolished and there were piles of burning wood and scrap iron.

The dead and wounded were strewn all over. Those who survived the Japanese attack were in the oily waters.

The flames were devouring the decks and black smoke curled up in the air.

The Japanese planes flew at low altitude and machine-gunned those hiding behind turrets.

In this nightmare was heard a voice: "Remain calm. All aboard the craft leave for Oahu Island." The voice was from an officer who survived the relentless attack carried out by the Japanese. Until that time he was busy in rescuing his subordinates running into the flames to take out them one by one. The officer's composure and activities saved many lives in the disaster. When asked, "When did you leave your ship?", he answered. "After the Japanese attacking forces left us."

The 29,000-ton battleship Oklahoma capsized, the 32,600-ton battleship Arizona sank and a number of destroyers were eaten up by flames.

In every airfield and in the naval port of Pearl Harbor, the dead were piled up and the number increased minute by minute.

Planes, warcraft, barracks and all other military establishments were burning.

MUSIC CONCERT TO FETE WAR ANNIVERSARY WEEK

Leading Artists to Participate In Commemoration Program at Hibiya Hall, Dec. 5

As one of the leading features of the many programs scheduled for the week commemorating the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia, a grand music program will be given at the Hibiya Public Hall at 2:00 p.m. December 5 the first day of the commemoration week under the joint auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association and the Japan Musical Culture Society, reports Domei.

All leading artists will participate in the program which will include performances by the Nippon Symphony Orchestra, Nippon Choral Society and other leading music organizations.

The program will be relayed to the nation by JOAK on a nationwide hook-up.

LECTURE ON BUSHIDO SET FOR DECEMBER 1

To Be Explained by Dr. Longrais at La Maison Franco-Japonaise Meet

The significance of true Japanese spirit which often compels Japanese into doing heroic deeds in time of need, will be explained by Dr. Jouon des Longrais, head of the Nichifutsu Kaikan (la Maison Franco-Japonaise) in Tokyo, at a lecture meeting to be held on the afternoon of December 1 at the cultural institute, reports Domei.

Moved by the greatness of Japanese spirit, Dr. Longrais, an ardent scholar on Japanese feudalism, attempted to ascertain the factor of the spirit.

He eventually concluded that the action of warriors of the Kamakura Shogunate in defending the State from invasion by a huge Mongolian army was responsible for Japanese heroism.

Taking special interest in Suenaga Takezaki, a noble and heroic warrior who played a conspicuous part in the battle, Dr. Longrais undertook to translate the story of the warrior's heroism into French, and still has this work in hand.

When interviewed by Domei, the Head of the cultural institute said, "It is no wonder that Japan should have scored phenomenal triumphs within the one year since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. Only those who are ignorant of Japanese history and tradition would be doubtful.

"The French people who are doing their utmost to reconstruct the fatherland and defend North Africa, should be told the story of the heroic deeds of Tokimune Hojo and his followers, including Suenaga Takezaki."

Kansai Notes

Some thirty members of the Kobe German Women's Club were guests of the Osaka chapter of the recently organized Japan Women's Association (Dai Nippon Fujinkai) at an amiable get-together at the North Public Hall in Osaka Thursday evening from 6 p.m.

After assembling in the hall, the German ladies from Kobe, who were accompanied by Secretary B. Schrobitz of the German Consulate in Osaka, and two interpreters, were welcomed by Countess Yone Washio, president of the Osaka branch of the Association, on behalf of the 300 Japanese ladies present.

Mrs. J. Jordan, president of the Kobe German Women's Club, then gave a brief response in which she stated that the German ladies were glad to have had the opportunity of meeting the members of the Japan Women's Association for the first time and felicitated the members on the occasion of the organ's establishment. She added that it was her hope that the members of the two organizations will be able to meet from time to time to exchange views.

Following this, a talk on the work of the Red Cross Society in Germany was read in Japanese. Originally, Mrs. A. P. Doerr, wife of the principal of the German School in Kobe, was scheduled to give this talk but unfortunately, Mrs. Doerr could not attend owing to illness. The talk was illustrated with lantern slides.

Then the first part of the evening's program ended with the chorus of the German club singing two songs.

The second part comprised a discussion among the German guests and thirty members of the Japan Women's Association. Views were freely exchanged and the main topic of discussion centered on the role played by women on the home front, both in Japan and in Germany. Following refreshments, the German guests took their leave around 9 p.m.

The following guests were registered at the Tor Hotel on November 27: Mr. F. Fuchs, Mr. S. Ihara, Mr. and Mrs. T. Kato, Mr. Z. Kawanabe, Mr. K. Noda, Mr. R. Oda, Mr. Schenk, Mrs. T. Satomi and son, Mr. and Mrs. S. Suzuki, Capt. W. Stein, Mrs. Y. Shoda, Mr. M. Shoda, Mr. T. Toda, Mr. K. Tomosugi, Mr. and Mrs. R. Weise, Mr. and Mrs. N. Yamaki, Miss Y. Yoshimura, Mr. A. Thordsen.

New arrivals at the Oriental Hotel on November 27 included: Mr. Y. Aoki, Mrs. K. Aoki, Mr. K. Ichihashi, Mr. K. Kanakura, Mr. and Mrs. S. Sakamoto, Mr. and Mrs. E. Nakamura, Mr. K. Taira, Mr. F. Tanaka, Mr. S. Ishiguro, Mr. M. Shimamoto, Mr. and Mrs. M. Nakanishi, Mr. Nakamura.

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Press Comments

Saturdy, November 28

NICHI NICHI—70 Years of Conscription System and the Future

TOKYO SHIMBUN—Facing a Period of Decisive Warfare in the World War

70 Years of Conscription System And the Future

NICHI NICHI—What has made the Imperial Forces the most powerful in the world? The causes are many but there can be no doubt that success of the universal conscription system in New Japan is one of the basic factors of its strength. This conscription system was instituted just 70 years ago today by an Imperial ordinance.

In creating this system in the early part of the Meiji Era, the authorities adopted much of the Prussian and French systems but in spirit it was a revival of the ancient system of warrior farmers that existed before the long period of military government. This revival of the old system of universal conscription put the finishing touches to the Meiji Restoration that ended feudalism once for all, restoring political and military powers to the Emperor.

At the same time it consolidated the foundations of national defense, thus assuring the independence of the country and development of its fortunes.

The Imperial Forces, conscripted from among all the classes in the land, defeated the rebels who were mostly samurai in Satsuma. They defeated the Chinese in the Sino-Japanese War and the Russians in the Russo-Japanese War. They have never known defeat in any war and now in the War of Greater East Asia they are proving their worth to the whole world.

This system of universal conscription which has established such a splendid tradition must in the future be expanded and adjusted to the changing requirements.

The fundamental problem is, however, to increase the population and build up the health and morale of the people. If such a great percentage of the people is to be mobilized for warfare, the effects on other fields of the total war must be considered. Thus it is necessary to formulate afresh a national mobilization plan centering on the conscription system and embracing military system, productive labor and education. The universal conscription system at the time the Imperial ordinance was promulgated involved only the problem of robust men. Today under the total war structure the problem of universal conscription involves the entire nation, male, female, young or old. The expansion of the conscription system, therefore, calls for its consideration as the fundamental problem of national policy.

What determines the strength of the nation's military forces, however, is not its system or its numerical factor. It is above all the spirit that animates the officers and men, the soundness of national morale. The Imperial Forces have been the most powerful in the world and the conscription system a success ever since the Meiji Era because the Japanese people have always maintained the spirit of loyalty and patriotism and have always been inspired by the call to arms. To enter military service is the greatest duty and at the same time the greatest right of the Japanese people. This honor our compatriots of Chosen are to share with us from 1944. A voluntary military service system that is to pave the way for conscription is already being enforced also in Taiwan. Is it not a pleasurable expectation on this auspicious occasion of the 70th anniversary of the conscription system to hope that the conscripts and volunteers of Chosen and Taiwan will strengthen the Imperial Forces by becoming officers and men as loyal and valiant as those of Japan Proper?

Facing a Period of Decisive Warfare in the World War

TOKYO SHIMBUN—The World War has at last passed through its initial stages and has entered on its main course. The Axis joining Germany, Italy and Japan and the Allies, composed of the United States, Britain and others, have now definitely been pitted against each other and warfare alone is hereafter to decide the course of the world. The year 1943 in some sense is one big with fate. If the world-wide counter-offensives of the Anglo-American forces are frustrated at every turn, we may expect that the end will be in sight, even if it may not be very near.

The causes of the current World War may be traced to the previous Great War but the actual beginning can be ascribed to the Manchurian Incident. The past 10 years may be regarded as only the overture of the great war that is to be fought in the years to come.

The struggle that is to continue hereafter will decide the political situation of the world for the next hundred years.

Since this war is ordained by Heaven and history has so intended, we will not halt our offensive until the final victory is won. This is a war to crush the Imperialism of the United States and Britain which have monopolized the wealth of the earth, exploited the rest of humanity and trampled underfoot the hopes of the rest of mankind. That Germany, Italy and Japan, joined by ties of brotherhood, should have undertaken it is one of the inevitable courses of history and one that promises a brilliant future for the three nations.

When we look back on the rise and fall of nations, we find that no nation has ever prospered that has sought only its security. The Japanese race has ever sought purity and righteousness instead of ease. It can never discard its ardent spirit of felling the enemy. If this be the Japanese spirit, then so long as we have it we shall fight to the last man.

The war has only started. Decision rests with the future. We have only to go forward, ever onward.

JOAK WILL BROADCAST SPECIAL WAR PROGRAM

Lectures, Songs and Drama to Feature First Anniversary Of Warfare

Commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater Esat Asia, the Japan Broadcasting Corporation will broadcast to the nation special lectures, performances and music with special war significance during seven days between December 5 and 11, reports Domei.

During the seven days of celebration, a new national song entitled "The Song of the People," composed by Koscak Yamada, and another, "Victory of East Asia," composed by Noboru Ito will be broadcast.

From 8 p.m. on December 11, a fantasia entitled, "History of Greater East Asia War," composed by Shiro Fukai also will be staged.

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Bill to Administer Property of Enemy Adopted by Cabinet

(Continued From Page 1)

Special Account, the excess amount may be transferred to the Fund.

11. Surplus funds in excess of the defraying requirements of this Special Account shall be deposited with the Deposit Bureau of the Finance Ministry.

12. Special property that has been purchased by the General Account as a transitional measure prior to the creation of this Special Account shall be taken over by this Special Account.

13. Other necessary provisions shall be adopted relating to the accounting and management of this Special Account.

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GERMANS HALT BIG OFFENSIVE BY RED FORCES

Counter-Attack by Reich Units Frustrates Winter Push Planned by Stalin

SOVIET POWER EXHAUSTED

Luftwaffe Furiously Bombs Enemy Connection Lines And Munitions Depots

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 26.—Taking advantage of the advent of General Winter and the shifting of the focal point of the war situation to the West Mediterranean resulting from the Anglo-American invasion of French North Africa, the Soviet army started a large-scale winter offensive, which is claimed to have been planned by Premier Stalin himself, on the Stalingrad and Kalinin fronts on November 21, but in as short as one week since then, the Soviet offensive, counter-attacked by the Germans so skillfully, has come to a standstill.

Cautiously, however, the German High Command is refraining from announcing the war situation on the foregoing fronts in detail. Scrutinizing the development of the war situation in the past one week, the German army authorities confidently expressed the following views:

Counter-Attack Soviets

1. The Soviet army of an overwhelmingly numerical strength has started an offensive on the Stalingrad and Kalinin-Tropez fronts. The German forces are scoring war results as scheduled, counter-attacking the Soviet forces everywhere. Four weeks prior to the commencement of the Soviet offensive, the Luftwaffe started to bomb the Soviet offensive, the Luftwaffe started to bomb the Soviet forces and commissary lines daily, preventing the Soviet operations from being developed as scheduled. In spite of the propaganda on the Soviet side, the war situation on the entire fronts continues advantageous for the German side.

2. On the Stalingrad front, the Soviet army started activities, first of all, in the Kalmyk plains to the direction of the north and northwest. This offensive, however, has been completely checked by the Germans. Secondly, the Soviets drove a wedge into the Don bend from the north of the doomed city of Stalingrad. The Soviet attacking power has seemingly become exhausted to a high degree. Thirdly, the Soviets have launched an especially vigorous attack on the German positions between the Don and Volga rivers from the northern side. With both sides still engaged in a melee, the war situation in this section has not become clear as yet. Lastly, the enemy commenced an operation in a narrow section north of Stalingrad. Viewed from the general war situation, however, this attack is of less strategic importance than the others

Munitions Depots Hit

3. In the Kalinin and nearby section, the Reich air forces have been furiously bombing the Soviet connection lines, munitions depots, etc. since one month ago, causing an unavoidable delay in the commencement of the offensive in this section, which was scheduled to be started earlier than that in the neighborhood of Stalingrad. The Soviet operation in this direction, perhaps so planned as to check the Germans in the Stalingrad section, has ended in a complete failure.

4. The Soviet side apparently imagined that a considerable part of the German air force on the eastern front had been sent to the Tunisian front in North Africa. Nonetheless, the German air force is still maintaining the control of the air all over the eastern front, scoring marvellous war results.

5. A decline in the quality of commanding officers of the Red army and insufficient rear liaison characterize the present Soviet counterattacks. Subject to skilful strategy of the German army, the Soviet forces have been scattered confusedly.

6. Losses inflicted upon the Soviet army have already amounted to large figures, but captured arms are all of Soviet make. It appears from this that the Soviet army is mobilizing troops and munitions in

(Continued on Page 2)

Premier Greets East Asia Economists

The Japanese, Chinese, Manchoukuo and Mengchiang delegates to the Fourth East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference now being held here in Tokyo were the guests of Premier General Hideki Tojo at a luncheon at his official residence on Friday, the second day of the conference. Shown above is the Premier extending his greetings to the delegates.

PREMIER FETES MEN ATTENDING VITAL MEETING

Leaders of East Asia Economic Conference in Tokyo Are Honored at Luncheon

COLLABORATION STRESSED

Tojo Says Fighting Power Must Be Strengthened to Crush America and Britain

Premier General Hideki Tojo gave a luncheon at his official residence on Friday in honor of the ten leading delegates to the fourth general meeting of the East Asia Economic Round-table Conference which was opened in Tokyo for three days beginning Thursday.

Among the guests were Masatsune Ogura, former Finance Minister and chairman of the conference; Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Chamber of Commerce and Industry and vice-chairman of the conference; Yuan Chen-tse, Minister of Economics of Manchoukuo and Chief of the Manchoukuo delegation to the conference; Wang Yin-tai, Director General of Industry of the North China Political Council and head of the North China delegation; and Kyukei Munakata, Governor of the Mengchiang Bank and head of the Mengchiang delegation.

The luncheon was also attended by Cabinet Ministers as well as high officials of the Cabinet.

In a welcome address Premier Tojo stressed the increasing need of strengthening the fighting power of East Asia in order to crush Britain and the United States through the united efforts of the East Asiatic peoples.

Declaring that the world is now undergoing the most unprecedentedly drastic transition in its history, Premier Tojo further dwelt on the indispensable necessity of the complete exclusion of Anglo-American oppression so that the common welfare and prosperity of the peoples in Greater East Asia may be well guaranteed and promoted.

48 QUALIFIED FOR SOUTH

Will Graduate Training Institutes For Overseas Work

The Central Association for Overseas Japanese, on the morning of December 29, will hold a graduation ceremony for 48 students who have completed necessary requirements at its training institute in Suginami Ward, thus qualifying them to work in various regions in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere, it was learned.

The ceremony will be attended by Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs and Masayuki Tani, Foreign Minister. They are expected to deliver speeches of encouragement to the students.

Tojo Exhorts Nation to Be Guided By Spirit of Conscription System

Commemorating 70th Anniversary of Its Institution, Premier Says Entire People Must Show They Are Soldiers of His Majesty

The whole nation must be animated by the spirit that: "We are all soldiers of His Majesty the Emperor," Premier General Hideki Tojo declared in the course of his radio speech Friday evening in commemoration of the 70th anniversary of the institution of the universal conscription system in this country.

Speaking on the eve of the anniversary through a nation-wide hookup, the Premier said, in substance, as follows:

"Already a full year is about to pass since the resplendent Imperial Rescript declaring war on the United States and Britain was granted us, during which our arms by land, sea and air have gained victory after victory, smashing the enemy strongholds in East Asia one after another. The Imperial Prestige now extends far to the north and south and the holy task of building up the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere is steadily progressing. The Empire has now established foundations assuring ultimate victory.

"It is in such favorable circumstances that the Empire is poised to fight one decisive battle after another so that the United States and Britain may be definitively defeated. It is of deep significance that we greet the 70th anniversary of the institution of the universal conscription system in our country at such a moment in our history and I cannot do so without fresh emotion.

"It was the ancient tradition of our country that, in times of peace the subjects of His Majesty the Emperor should work, diligently at their vocations and in times of war give their lives to the cause of His Imperial Majesty and the defense of their nation, thereby fulfilling their great mission of furthering the fortunes of the Imperial House. But with the Middle Ages military power went to the military class and farmers and warriors were split into two classes. This broke up the system of universal military service. Moreover, warriors gradually became private retainers of feudal lords, until toward the end of the Toku-

(Continued on Page 2)

NATION FETING CONSCRIPTION ANNIVERSARY

Gala Events to Mark 70th Year Following Proclamation Of Imperial Decree

SOLEMN RITES AT SHRINES

Premier to Reward Those Who Have Meritoriously Served The System

Today, exactly 70 years since the proclamation of the Imperial Ordinance establishing the system of universal conscription, the nation will celebrate with various and significant functions.

As one of the most important reasons for Japan's remarkable development into power and in view of the approaching first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, this year's rites celebrating the establishment of the universal conscription system are of profound significance.

Premier to Attend Rites

In Tokyo at 9:30 a.m., Premier and concurrently War Minister General Hideki Tojo, Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki, other officials and civilians connected with conscription activities and those who are to be rewarded for services rendered the conscription system will assemble at the Meiji Shrine to take part in solemn rites of report. Similar rites will be held later at the Yasukuni Shrine.

At 11 a.m. those serving meritoriously the conscription system will be personally rewarded by Premier Hideki Tojo, with the Ministers of the Navy and of Greater East Asiatic Affairs also present.

In non-official fields, cardboard showmen will mark the day with the first showing of "Omura Masujiro, Father of Conscription" throughout the 35 wards in Tokyo. Forty candy dispensers, members of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association's Youth Corps, ward assemblymen, and business executives attired in national uniforms and with their legs enwrapped with puttees will meet before the City Hall at 10 a.m. and after being addressed by Mayor General Ayao Kishimoto will proceed on bicycles to the plaza before the Imperial Palace. After observing rites before the Imperial Palace they will adjourn to their respective wards and report to cardboard show federation members. The cardboard showmen will then go throughout the city to release premiers of "Omura Masujiro, Father of Conscription."

Mass Rally at Hibiya

At 1 p.m. a meeting in celebration of the establishment of the conscription system will be held at the Hibiya Public Hall under the auspices of the Imperial Rule Assistance Association. Three thousand representatives of reservist associations, ward associations, the Imperial Rule Assistance Youth Corps, and instructors of youth schools will gather to hear Dr. Gonichi Kodaira, chief of the General Affairs Bureau of the Imperial Rule Assistance Political Association, who will read the Imperial Rescript establishing the conscription system, and addresses by Mayor Kishimoto, Colonel Itatsu, member of the headquarters of the Imperial Guards, and Takeshi Kimura. The meeting will close at about 4 p.m. After the meeting, an Army band will play some pieces and the motion picture "Eikoku Kuzururu no Hi"—(The Day of Britain's Doom) will be shown.

Not only will functions of celebration take place in the capital. Every village, every remote hamlet where even a single Japanese dwells will celebrate this significant day. Village shrines will hold sumo, kendo, and judo tournaments and hold exhibitions of native arts.

At 7:30 p.m. Friday, Premier Tojo broadcasted through a nation-wide hookup a message stressing the importance of the conscription system.

Hsing Visits Wounded

Domei

PEKING, November 27.—The visiting Manchoukuoan goodwill mission, headed by Public Peace Minister Hsing Shi-lien, this morning visited the Japanese Military Hospital here to cheer up the wounded soldiers and to present a sum of money which will be used for their benefit. Later, the party went sightseeing personally guided by Yu Chin-ho, the Mayor.

SEMARANG TO PLAY VITAL ROLE IN JAVA

To Become Center of Rehabilitation Activities—Called City Of Overseas Chinese

With the rapid progress in the reconstruction work and the economic campaign, the city of Semarang, situated in the north central coast of Java, will play an important role in enhancing the prosperity as well as the rehabilitation of Java. Backed by the rich hinterlands of Solo, Pati and Tjokdja, it has developed into a great trading center. Though most of the harbor facilities were destroyed by the enemy, the city remained unscathed from the ravages war. A survey of conditions in this city according to Domei follows:

The entire population of the city number about 240,000 of which some 30,000 are Chinese. It is commonly known as the Java city of overseas Chinese. The influence of the Chinese residents is very great, with many wealthy families occupying the residential districts in the suburbs of the city.

With the spread of war to the island, some 3,000 refugees came to this city. Recently the Chinese residents have been seriously considering some means to help these refugees, as their part in the rehabilitation campaign. For this purpose, a Relief Committee was organized, headed by Huang Tsung-kung, president of the Chienyuang Company. The loan of funds and many other practical measures have been put into effect. Aside from the Relief Committee, the Commodity Price Controlling Committee was organized in accordance with the policy of the Japanese Military administration. Thus the overseas Chinese in Semarang are assuming heavy responsibilities for the construction of a new Java.

While the war was raging in that area, the Dutch people tried to prevent the landing of Japanese seaplanes by erecting stakes in the harbor area. They also resorted to scorched earth tactics, and sank numberless small ships which had been used for coastal transportation. Due to these ferocious damages the harbor was reduced to ruins. However, due to the unflinching efforts of the Japanese soldiers, the stakes were all removed, while work was immediately started on the salvaging of the boats. Other measures of reconstruction are also under way with full speed.

The fishery industry of Semarang will also play its role in adding to the prosperity of the city. Being situated right on the spot where tidal currents flowing from the Macassar Strait separate into two directions, one flowing to the Java Sea and the other into the Flores Sea, fish are abundant with countless varieties. With an improvement of fishing technique, this industry will be greatly developed.

The provincial government in Semarang is taking measures to facilitate the pacification campaign.

(Continued on Page 2)

Japanese Submarine Sinks Norwegian Ship In Mozambique Zone

Domei

BERLIN, November 26.—One Norwegian steamer flying the British flag was sunk in the Mozambique Channel on November 24 by a Japanese submarine, it was revealed here today. The submarine also torpedoed another steamer, at that point, the report added.

SHANGHAI WILL OBSERVE CURRENT WAR OUTBREAK

Elaborate Preparations Made Under Chairmanship of Minister Tajiri

Domei

SHANGHAI, November 27.—Commemorating the first anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the Japanese authorities will hold various lecture meetings and exhibitions in Shanghai in order to impress the citizens the true object of the War of Greater East Asia and Japan's unshakable conviction for a final victory.

The committee, which was organized recently here with Akiyoshi Tajiri, Japanese Minister to Shanghai as chairman, has arranged an elaborate program to celebrate the occasion.

According to the program, on December 8, the ceremonies will be held at the Japanese Government Offices, Shanghai Shrine and other temples and churches in the city where the people will offer prayer for Japan's victory.

Meanwhile, the Japanese authorities concerned will mobilize newspapers, magazines and movies to impress the citizens of the brilliant achievements of the Japanese Forces.

48 RIOTS IN INDIA DAILY

Over 5,000 Cases Reported Since August 8

Domei

BANGKOK, November 26.—Ever since Mahatma Gandhi ordered a civil disobedience movement in India on August 8, there have been 5,252 cases of disturbances in the country, it was learned here today.

This figure represents an average of 48 disturbances in India daily.

Meantime, it is reported that the Indian Government has decided to issue new decrees to cope with the unabated Indian independence movement.

Maeda's Ashes in Kyoto

The ashes of General Toshinari Maeda, former Supreme Commander Chief of the Japanese Forces in Borneo, who died while on duty in September, were taken to Kyoto on Friday. A vigil was held Friday night in the main hall of the Daitokuji Temple in Kyoto by his family and relatives and the ashes will be placed today in the grave of the same temple.

CHUNGKING'S PLANS FOR WOOL SMASHED

Burma Route Closure Checks Entry of New Zealand Sheep For Cross Breeding

Domei

CANTON, November 27.—Elaborate dreams of becoming self-sufficient in wool by importing 150 head of sheep from New Zealand to cross-breed with native sheep have been completely shattered with the cutting off of the Burma Route and other transportation lanes to Chungking, according to information received here today from the Chiang Kai-shek capital.

In order to improve the quality of wool produced in northwestern China, the Chungking Agricultural and Forestry Ministry, sent the head of the Northwestern Wool Improvement Institute and a wool expert sometime ago to New Zealand to purchase 150 head of sheep for cross-breeding purposes, the report said.

The sheep finally arrived at Calcutta, India, en route to Chungking, but when the Japanese armed forces cut off the Burma Route, plans were made to ship the sheep to Chungking across the Himalaya Mountains.

Innumerable difficulties were encountered when the sheep reached Tibet, forcing the Chungking regime to give up its hope of obtaining better quality wool.

The forsaken New Zealand sheep finally were donated to the Tibetan Government and are now grazing peacefully on the roof of the world.

Today's Press Comments

Saturday, November 28, 1942

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Japan Times Advertiser.)

70th Anniversary of Universal Conscription Enforcement

ASAHI—Today Japan welcomes the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the Universal Conscription System. This anniversary is most significant at this time, for Japan will also observe the first anniversary of the War of Greater East Asia within a few days. Looking back upon the days when the Meiji Restoration was realized, much room is left for discussion regarding the consolidation of the foundation of the military system.

It was on November 28, 1872, the fifth year of Meiji, that the Imperial Rescript proclaiming universal conscription was issued.

During the subsequent 70 years Japan has gone through many ordeals, but the country has never been humiliated by any foreign country. Japan today is at war with the two strong Powers of the world and has already scored a series of brilliant results. All this is due to the fact that the universal conscription system has been brought into full play under the August Virtues of His Majesty the Emperor. The conscription system will also be extended to our brethren in Chosen. It is hoped that the conscription system will show its effects more than ever before.

Planning and Enforcement of Economic Construction

NIPPON SANGYO—On the first day of the fourth session of the East Asia Economic Roundtable Conference, Kazuo Aoki, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, expounded his policy for the economic construction of the Southern Regions as well as the Japan-Manchou-China-Mengchiang bloc. Finance Minister Okinori Kaya explained the basic policy for financial, monetary and public-financial operations within the Greater East Asia Sphere. Thus the day's discussions were significant in having elucidated the aims of the subsequent discussions.

The Southern Regions now are pushing economic construction as a link in the Greater East Asia series and this is likely most profoundly to affect the economic construction in Japan, Manchoukuo, China and Mengchiang.

A comprehensive program embracing the Southern Regions, therefore, will be required, since, for instance, the agricultural problem of the four

(Continued On Page 2)

SCRIBE SEES SISTER OF ADVISER TO ARMY

Miss Meckel, 90, in Berlin, Talks of General Who Trained Japanese Officers

Exploits of the late Major-General Clemens Wilhelm Jacob Meckel of Germany, who was engaged by the Imperial Japanese Army in 1879 and trained many young Japanese officers in the modern military services and contributed a great deal of his efforts to the development of Japan's military system following the enforcement of the conscription system 70 years ago, are ever remembered by the Japanese army officers.

The late General Meckel was a major when he visited Japan, where he stayed for four years. It was in 1902 that his bust was erected in the compound of the Military Staff College in Aoyama.

A Nichi Nichi correspondent in Berlin recently called on Miss Maria Meckel, 90 years old, who is the youngest sister of the late General Meckel and is now living in an out-of-the-way district northeast of Coblenz on a tributary of the Rhine River. When she was told by the correspondent of his mission of interview in connection with Japan's celebration of the enforcement of the conscription system, Miss Meckel heartily welcomed his visit. Her chamber is decorated with photographs of her parents and 11 brothers and sisters, including the late General Meckel who was attired in German military uniform. The late General was the oldest of the 11 brothers and sisters. Miss Meckel recollected calling her eldest brother by the name of "Japanese Jacob."

According to Miss Meckel, the late General Meckel's father wanted to make him a soldier and it was at the age of 18 that General Meckel joined the 68th Regiment of the Rhine. General Meckel's genius as a strategist asserted itself, when he was serving in that regiment. Later, General Meckel wrote a famous book on Infantry Tactics. He was wounded at the time of the Franco-Prussian War and later he was appointed instructor of the Hanover Military Preparatory School. He gradually rose to higher positions and was made instructor of the German Military School and further was attached to the German Army General Staff.

When the late General Prince Taro Katsura, many times Premier of Japan, was a military attache to the Japanese Legation in Berlin, he saw something great in the late General Meckel, whom he recommended to the home Government to be engaged as military adviser. Miss Meckel told the correspondent that the excellent adaptability of the Japanese and their power of understanding as well as Japan's traditional spirit of Bushido caused General Meckel to form the foundation for carrying through his ideals on the Japanese military system.

In 1890 the late General Meckel was appointed a regimental com-

(Continued on Page 2)

VETERAN, 88, TELLS OF ARMY TRAINING

Tanabe, Who Was Superior Private 66 Years Ago, Recounts Satsuma Rebellion

In celebrating the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the conscription system, Saizaburo Tanabe, 88 year-old veteran of Kurashiki, Okayama Prefecture, who served with the Government Forces in the Satsuma Rebellion, looked back to 66 years ago when he was a superior private at Chindai, Hiroshima.

"During those days," said the old but hearty veteran, "it took five months even to become a second-class private, but then it was possible for a superior second-class private to jump to corporal."

Before telling his story the old man pointed to two of his most cherished possessions; a medal for serving meritoriously in the Satsuma Rebellion, and his grandson who is soon to join the Imperial Forces.

"I want you to become a soldier worthy of your grandfather," said the venerable veteran to his grandson, and then launched into reminiscences.

"The unit to which I belonged," narrated the aged ex-soldier "was the No. 3 company of the first battalion of the 11th Regiment. It took five months even to become a second-class private and until then we were called recruits. We were given oversized leather shoes and made to do calisthenics and clean rifles all day every day. We were not given even a minute to rest. Not until we became second-class privates were we issued muzzle-loading rifles.

"Our company commander was Captain Kageaki Kawamura, who later became marshal. The training was very strict but thinking of it now there were many queer points. We used to hold night training during the day. In broad daylight we were supposed to imagine that we were acting in complete darkness.

"We went on many hard maneuvers but the food was extremely luxurious, such that could not be seen in the rural districts even at weddings. We were given fish dishes such that we had only once or so in a year every day. The food allowance for each soldier was 6.6 sen and 6 go of rice a day. The quartermaster section could not use 6.6 sen a day so the remainder was given in cash to each soldier. It seems funny now but at that time you could eat your fill of sukiyaki for a 5 sen piece.

"The pay for a recruit was 3.3 sen a day. When you became a second-class private it became 4.2 sen a day, and for a first-class private it was 5 sen a day. That was tremendously good pay. The uniform was made of good wool and the shirts were of flannel. It was also possible in those days for a superior second-class private to jump to corporal. I was amazed at the goodness and plenty of things and used to think 'what a

(Continued on Page 2)

TRIPARTITE NATIONS NOW UNDEFEATABLE

Three-Power Pact Results in Securing of Vast Resources; Allied Plans Shattered

Commenting on the importance of the Tripartite Pact, Dr. Karl Megerle of Berlin in an article titled "Political Realities" in the periodical "Berlin-Rome-Tokyo" states that while the Axis Powers did not go out to conquer the world, nevertheless the Axis combination now controls such powerful resources of every nature that the Allied nations now have absolutely no chance of victory.

He characterizes the conclusion of the Berlin pact as the "greatest contemporary diplomatic and political event" and states that it caused a landslide in the situation of the world political forces, overthrowing all the calculations of our opponents. It forced them, he says, to give up all their plans of destroying Germany, Italy and Japan individually, one after another. The result was the disorganization and frustration of the efforts made by the opponents of the Tripartite Powers on all the seas and continents.

The world political situation of 1914-18 was radically changed in the field of diplomacy on September 27th, 1940, and militarily on December 8th and 11th, 1941. The Three Powers Pact and its military application cannot be compared with coalitions or alliances of the past, Megerle stresses.' It is determined not by temporary, but by definite aims. Their cooperation will ultimately establish a new world order which will free Japan, Germany and Italy from the narrow limitations of their former national existence. The military application of this diplomatic instrument has proved its effectiveness. The breakthrough of the united nations from the former narrowness of their life into the freedom of wider regions, spelling strength and increased opportunities for them and representing their "Lebensraum" has been accomplished.

They have driven their opponents who wanted to crush them by an iron ring of coalitions and blockades out of their Lebensraum, they have pushed them into the defensive, split up their strength and thus deprived them of all chances of success, he adds. The easy system of finishing one after another has proved impracticable. In the same manner all hopes for a victory, based on time and space, have collapsed. He continues that we, however, succeeded in utilizing those two great factors.' The "have nots" have become "haves." All possibilities are in our hands and we shall use them with all the tenacity and the genius of organization given to us.

Megerle declares that the Tripartite Pact Powers are in a position and are determined to build up the areas conquered by them, to such centers of energy that they will become an inexhaustible reservoir of strength and enable them to crush the forces of their opponents. We did not go out to conquer the world. What the Tripartite Powers, however, are controlling today with regard to space, raw materials, human reserves, foodstuffs and armament potential, enables them to look quietly on the self-destruction of American glamour and on Churchill's boasting.

Semarang to Play Vital Role in Java

(Continued From Page 2)

Recently some 90 prominent leaders were appointed as district commissioners in order to carry out thorough investigation in the actual condition of the farmers and to extend necessary relief measures to these people.

In regard to the education in the city, 721 elementary schools and three middle schools were reopened. Japanese is widely taught in all these schools and the native school children are eagerly absorbing the new language. Besides these schools, a technical school was newly established for the training of young native youths as competent leaders in the construction of a new Java. A special training course was opened recently and about a 100 capable youths are being trained according to the strict discipline of the Japanese military education. They are to become leaders of various youth corps. It will not be long before these Indonesian youths will make their debut on the world stage as greatly different men from what they were under the Dutch reign.

Semarang produces sugar and teak wood, and exports foodstuffs and various commodities. From the other regions of the South copra and lumber are imported. Upon the outbreak of the war overseas trade was stopped but with the rapid reconstruction of damaged areas, coastal transportation was revived with much vigor. Semarang Harbor now presents a busy scene crowded with commodities ready for transportation.

Tri-Power Cultural Society Established

The inaugural meeting of the newly-established Japan-Germany-Italy Cultural Society was held at the Nippon University Hall from 1 p.m. Friday, attended by more than 500 notables including Eiji Amau, former Ambassador to Rome. Both German Ambassador Eugen Ott and Italian Ambassador Mario Indelli sent proxies to the meeting to extend their congratulations. One of the features of the function was the showing of news reels presented by the German and Italian Embassies on the German-Soviet hostilities and the fighting in North Africa.

TOJO BROADCASTS ON CONSCRIPTION

(Continued From Page 1)

gawa regime the Shogunate with some 400,000 samurai to defend their country could not fully assert the authority of the State against the growing pressures of foreign Powers.

"With the Meiji Restoration, however, the Emperor Meiji on November 28, 1872, granted a Rescript on universal conscription and thus the great foundation of our military system was laid in accordance with the great spirit in which our nation was founded. Tomorrow marks the 70th anniversary of that milestone in our history.

"Seventy years have elapsed since the Imperial Ordinance establishing the universal conscription system was issued. In the interval the superiority of the system has become more and more manifest. Thanks to the system Japan won victories in several wars which have been fought by it in the past, and at this day it is carrying on the holy war with the certainty of finally triumphing over America and Britain.

"I am filled with awe at the thought of the profound wisdom of the Emperor Meiji who fixed on the system of universal conscription which is unequaled in the world.

"The manner in which the current war is developing has prompted America, Britain and other countries either to adopt the universal conscription system belatedly or to adopt the system of registering young men for purposes of conscription. When this is remembered, I think we have far more reason to congratulate ourselves upon our universal conscription system.

"The War of Greater East Asia has entered a stage where real fighting will have to be done. At no time in the history of our country was there a greater need for he 100,000,000 people of Japan to unite in making a display of the spirit of loyalty and patriotism than today. It is time that there was a greater demonstration of the superiority of our universal conscription system. We have an old poem dealing wtih the joy of a man leaving for the front in order to defend the Sovereign. The spirit of the poem should be the spirit of us at this day. We are bound to render service in return for the Imperial favors if we happen to be at the front. If we are behind the guns, we are under the duty to exert ourselves to the utmost extent in our places of work. We have to respond to the spirit of the ordinance establishing universal conscription, and we can hope to do so by making the superiority of the universal conscription system manifest and by continuing the war until the enemies are completely defeated.

"On the eve of the 70th anniversary of the promulgation of the Imperial Ordinance establishing the universal conscription system let me hope that the 100,000,000 people of the country will demonstrate that they are the soldiers of the Sovereign no matter whether they are at the front or at home behind the guns.

Today's Press Comments

(Continued From Page 1)

northern countries is inseparably bound up with that of the south. Thus the discussions at the conference should be projected on a more comprehensive scale and on a more highly planned basis.

The conference must not only seek interchanges of information on the economic affairs of its participating nations but ought directly to take part in the economic construction of each.

70 Years of Universal Conscription

NICHI NICHI—The Imperial Army is the strongest in the world. There are several reasons why it is so strong. Chief among them is the universal conscription system. The Imperial Ordinance establishing the system was issued 70 years ago. The notable thing about the system is that it rests on the spirit of the oneness of soldiery and agriculture, a spirit which ruled in Japan before warriors came to power. The establishment of the system meant that the finishing touches had been put on what was achieved in the Meiji Restoration. Much of the glory which has been spread by Japan abroad is traceable to the system which established the system of national defense on a firm footing. People, irrespective of class, under the system have fought in all wars since the establishment of the system, and they are fighting in the current War of Greater East Asia after the manner of God's soldiers. We have a keen sense of gratitude to those who helped to establish the system whose superiority has no equal in the world.

The universal conscription system is not the sole factor responsible for the unequalled strength of the Imperial Army. It is the spirit of the officers and men that is the chief explanation of why the Imperial Army is strong. Our officers and men are sound in spirit, thanks to the fact that the people of Japan have been inspired by the spirit of loyalty and patriotism since the founding of the Empire.

Germans Halt Big Offensive By Red Forces

(Continued From Page 1)

this campaign. But, all will fall prey to the Germans.

Yomiuri-Hochi

BERLIN, November 26.—The German High Command announced today that the Reich forces which repulsed the Soviet counter-offensives have turned to offensives, further adding that the Reich forces have begun new offensives against Moscow, the heart of the Soviet Union, commencing on November 24. It seems that this offensive movement is being carried out along the Moscow Railway as the base of the new operations. In spite of the advent of the rigorous winter, the Eastern front is being regarded as important because of it continually forming the center of the European war.

VETERAN TELLS OF ARMY SYSTEM

(Continued From Page 1)

wonderful place is Chindai.'

"It was on February 14, in the 10th year of Meiji (1878) that we went to fight against the rebels in the Satsuma Rebellion. In our knapsacks we carried 400 rounds of ammunition and two days' supply of rice balls. On the knapsacks we each tied a pair of Waraji (sandals) and three battalions marched forth to battle. Passing Kurume, we went into the fierce battle of Tabaruzaka. The fighting was so intense and terrible that at first I felt faint. We could do nothing against the swordsmen unit under Jurota Hemmi. So many on both sides were killed that the top of the mountain could not be seen.

"It was my first battle but because of training and because of my determination to serve His Majesty the Emperor, I did not feel afraid or sorry. It was in September that we entered Kagoshima. Not very much later we heard that the great Saigo had committed hara-kiri. Our men were sorry to hear that and many shed tears. That was because Saigo's death was so pathetic and touching."

Scribe Sees Sister Of Adviser to Army

(Continued From Page 1)

mander and later was promoted to a major-general with appointment as a brigade commander. He retired from the military services after that and lived in Berlin, where he offered kind services to many Japanese army officers studying in Germany, who later became famed officers. General Meckel called himself "Japanese Meckel." He was married at the age of 49 but there was no offspring.

Girls' Harmonica Band

An evening of familiar Japanese German and Italian compositions will be presented by the harmonica band composed of students of the Kinjo Girls' Higher School, Ishikawa Prefecture, from 6 p.m. today at the Kyoritsu Public Hall, Kanda-ku.

A group of students from the school recently arrived in the capital to offer their voluntary service in helping beautify the Outer Garden of the Meiji Shrine.

U.S. WAS NOT READY FOR A MAJOR WAR

Military Unpreparedness Seen Cause of Continual Defeats By Commentator

Editor's Note: This is the third instalment of the article "Judging America" written by commentator Sanshi Abe and presented in the November issue of the Gaiko Jiho magazine.

The United States schemed to alienate Japan, Germany and Italy and then in the role of the introducer of peace between Japan and China to bring the two countries under her control. America considered the economic blockade against Japan sufficient to subdue her, and the combined fleet of America, Britain, the Netherlands and Australia, centered around Singapore, strong enough to prevent Japan's advance southward. Failing to curb Japan thus, America would lead the war into a protracted one and completely suppress Japan when her wartime structure had become fully adjusted. Furthermore, America would take over Britain's assets and leisurely pursue her course for the realization of her dream of world domination.

Premier Konoye's message was sent to the United States under conditions as described above. America, always considering matters from the standpoint of her own benefit, expressed approval as a principle, but because no agreement could be reached between the two countries with regard to the question under negotiation, namely, the Tripartite Treaty, the stationing of Japanese Forces stationed in China and the matter of discriminatory treatment in international trade, America persisted in her attitude that nothing could actually be done. Unable to reach a compromise, the Japanese Government suggested a plan to break the deadlock on September 6 and on September 25 submitted a new proposal, in which America's proposals were considered and included. Negotiations were further continued, but America stubbornly insisted on adhering to visionary fundamental concepts. Besides, America demanded that Japan state clearly her views in connection with the three questions, a move which caused the negotiations to reach an impasse. Under this state of affairs, the Third Konoye Cabinet resigned.

Resumed Negotiations

The Tojo Cabinet succeeding the Konoye Cabinet, reluctant to relinquish hopes of peace on the Pacific, decided to continue negotiations for a compromise. America was requested not to extend indiscriminately the area of self-protection on the seas, as this was inter-related with the Tripartite Treaty, the chief subject of negotiations between Japan and America. With regard to the question of discriminatory treatment in international trade, as long as this principle was applicable to the whole world, including China in its application in the Pacific area, Japan would have no objection. Furthermore, a part of the Japanese Forces sent to China would be stationed in a specified area for a certain period after the establishment of peace between Japan and China, while the Japanese Forces dispatched to French Indo-China would immediately be withdrawn with the solution of the China Affair and the establishment of a just peace in East Asia. By hurriedly dispatching Ambassador Saburo Kurusu to assist Ambassador Kichisaburo Nomura, Japan expended her utmost efforts to lead the Japan-American negotiations into satisfactory channels.

Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu carried on repeated conferences with President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull since November 17. In connection with the China question, President Roosevelt stated that he was prepared to act as an introducer of peace between Japan and China, while Secretary Hull maintained that as long as Japan joined hands with Germany, it would be difficult to continue the Japanese-American negotiations and strongly emphasized the necessity of removing this fundamental obstacle. The difficulty still remained as before on the three points, and on November 20, the Japanese Government submitted a new proposal to the following effect:

(1) With the exception of French Indo-China, Japan and the United States will not make military advances into any southeastern Asia or South Pacific areas.

(2) Japan and the United States will mutually cooperate to guarantee the acquisition of necessary materials in the Dutch East Indies.

(3) Japan and the United States will restore the status of their mutual trade relations to that of before the passage of the freezing order. The United States will agree to supply Japan with requisite petroleum.

(4) The United States will not take any action which would tend to hinder the efforts for peace between Japan and China.

Outrageous U.S. Demands

On November 26 Secretary of State Hull informed the Japanese Ambassadors that the United States could not agree to Japan's proposal of November 20, although serious study had been made and conferences held with the related countries. Then America's Note, enumerating the action to be taken by the two countries, was tendered to the Japanese Ambassadors.

(1) The Japanese and American Governments, together with Britain, the Netherlands, China, the Soviet Union and Thailand, would endeavor to conclude a multi-lateral non-aggressive agreement.

(2) Japan and the United States, together with the aforementioned five countries, would respect French Indo-China's territorial rights, and in case the said rights were threatened, they would immediately confer with regard to the necessary solution.

(3) Complete withdrawal of Japanese Forces from China and French Indo-China.

(4) Both countries will not support any other government in China except the Chungking government.

(5) Relinquishment of extra-territorial rights in China.

(6) Abolition of the freezing order.

(7) Will confer to stabilize Yen-Dollar exchange. Each country will supply one-half of the fund.

In spite of the fact that Ambassadors Nomura and Kurusu demanded reconsideration on the part of the United States Government in view of America's disregard of actual conditions in East Asia and especially the change of attitude with respect to the China question, giving rise to doubts of American sincerity, Secretary of State Hull had no intentions of expediting discussions on the essential questions. Through Undersecretary of State Sumner Welles, President Roosevelt on December 2 requested an explanation of Japan's intentions with regard to the movement of the Japanese Forces in the southern part of French Indo-China resulting from the natural consequence of the reinforcement of Japanese Forces in the northern part, to counteract the stirring of the Chinese forces on the border of French Indo-China and China.

In the meantime, the United States planned to strengthen the encirclement ring around Japan, and by adroit leading of public opinion to prepare for the situation that would arise in the event that negotiations were ruptured. It was clearly brought to light that the United States intended to pursue the policy of truckling to Britain and the other nations, to obstruct Japan's efforts to establish peace through the creation of a new order in East Asia, and to protect American and British interests by keeping Japan and China belligerent. Moreover, Japan realized that all her hopes and efforts to maintain peace on the Pacific in collaboration with the United States would be of no avail. In the light of America's attitude, Japan notified the United States Government on December 7 that there existed no possibility of further negotiations or arrival at some compromise, proclaiming thereby the rupture of negotiations.

Judging from the above facts, the United States had no intentions of reaching any satisfactory compromise from the first as her demands to Japan of secession from the Tripartite Pact and the instantaneous withdrawal of forces from China and French Indo-China were submitted at a time when German-American relations were in a very critical condition. It can be asserted with conviction that the United States miscalculated Japan's strength which she considered to be greatly exhausted by four years of the China Affair, and was over-confident of holding Japan at bay both in the north and south, by means of the powerful Allied fleet centered around Singapore.

(To Be Continued)

French Scholars in Japan Keenly Studying Nippon Spirit Fully Manifested in History

Inspired by Nippon Seishin, or the Japanese spirit, especially the one which the Japanese nation displayed at the time of the Mongolian Invasion under Kublai Khan, a group of Frenchmen in Japan, headed by Dr. Jouon des Longrais, director of the Maison Franco-Japonaise, is reported by the Yomiuri-Hochi to be engaged in an enthusiastic study of this spiritual characteristic of the Japanese people. According to these Frenchmen, they are now endeavoring to solve the mystery of the Japanese spirit, which rises majestically whenever the country faces a national crisis.

Dr. Longrais, who came to Japan three years ago for the purpose of studying the Japanese feudal system, at last found the motive power of this mysterious Japanese spirit in the action of the warriors of the Kamakura feudal era. He has especially chosen two old works, "Pictorial Poem" and "Picture Roll," which describe the gallant and self-abnegating action of Takezaki Suenaga, a warrior belonging to the family of Uji Asoshi of Higo, who was a shining example of valor and courage in the two Battles of Genko, and made it one of his life-time works to study Takezaki.

Having undertaken the translation in French of the "Takezaki Suenaga Pictorial Poem," which has a historic value and is rich in artistic value, Dr. Longrais will submit his first intermediate report of his study to an audience at a meeting of the Maison Franco-Japonaise on December 1 at 5 p.m. The subject of his lecture is expected to be "Japan's Feudal System and the Spirit of the People." Magic lanterns will be used to illustrate his lecture on the Mongolian Invasion.

The Yomiuri-Hochi quotes Dr. Longrais as follows:

"I have heard of many students in France of the feudal system of the middle ages, but few of them have studied the feudal government of Kamakura. However, this study is vital to those who aspire to know Japan. Especially is it absolutely necessary for the youths of my fatherland to know the words and actions of Hojo Tokimune, the then Regent, and how Takezaki Suenaga and other warriors, by sheer loyalty and valor, repulsed Kublai Khan."

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STUDY OF JAPANESE POPULAR IN SHONAN

Language Teacher Stresses Need for Proper Measures; Lauds Enthusiasm Shown

By Arrangement with the Asahi (Special to the Japan Times Advertiser)

SHONAN, November 26.—"The eagerness and enthusiasm of the Malayans and other peoples who are residing in Shonan for the study of the Japanese language is more than amazing, no matter what their motives may be. No words are needed to stress the importance of the measures to be adopted by Japan in propagating the Japanese language," declared Mitsutaro Jimbo who is at present making his utmost efforts in teaching Japanese at the Shonan Nippon School, built on Queen Street here.

At the same school there are over 1,000 men and women enrolled, of whom over 300 are in the First and Second Grades respectively, while the rest are enrolled as special students. Many different races are represented among them, including the Chinese, Indians, Malayans and Eurasians. Those 1,000 students are learning Japanese with all their hearts under the tutelage of six Japanese teachers headed by Mr. Jimbo, noted poet and a member of the Military Press Corps.

Commenting on the popularity of the school, Mr. Jimbo said, "As an important part of the pacification campaign, the propagation of the Japanese language is showing a tremendous success. The native inhabitants are so eager in their study of the Japanese language that it is not seldom that I have been consulted on the matter of learning it, and I have also received letters from strangers asking about the proper measures for learning Japanese or expressing their wishes to enter the school. Recently we held a ceremony for those who finished the first grade. As for the Second Grade, over 1,000 applications were sent in within one hour after the acceptance of applications was commenced. By the last day, the number of applicants exceeded the stipulated number by ten percent. Being amazed by the tremendous number of applications, the school authorities put some regulations on the qualification of the applicants, fixing the age limit academic qualifications and making some knowledge of Japanese "Katakana" necessary.

"With the slogan of 'Learn Japanese' the propagation of the Japanese language was started with unexpectedly splendid results. It might be that Japanese is becoming a fashionable for daily conversations. It is not seldom that we see a group of people here and there on the streets, particularly in the evenings, practicing Japanese. However, the basic motive which is spurring the Malay residents is not so simple as it looks. It is of course premature to imagine that they are craving for new knowledge. A better guess is that they are learning it either to get new jobs or if they already have them, to get better ones by utilizing their knowledge of Japanese."

He further stressed that Japan must seriously consider the intrinsic motive which is prompting the people to study Japanese, in the making of further plans for the propagation of Japanese.

YOUTH CORPS CONFERRED FLAGS WITH CEREMONY

35 Banners Handed to Tokyo District Groups at Hie Shrine

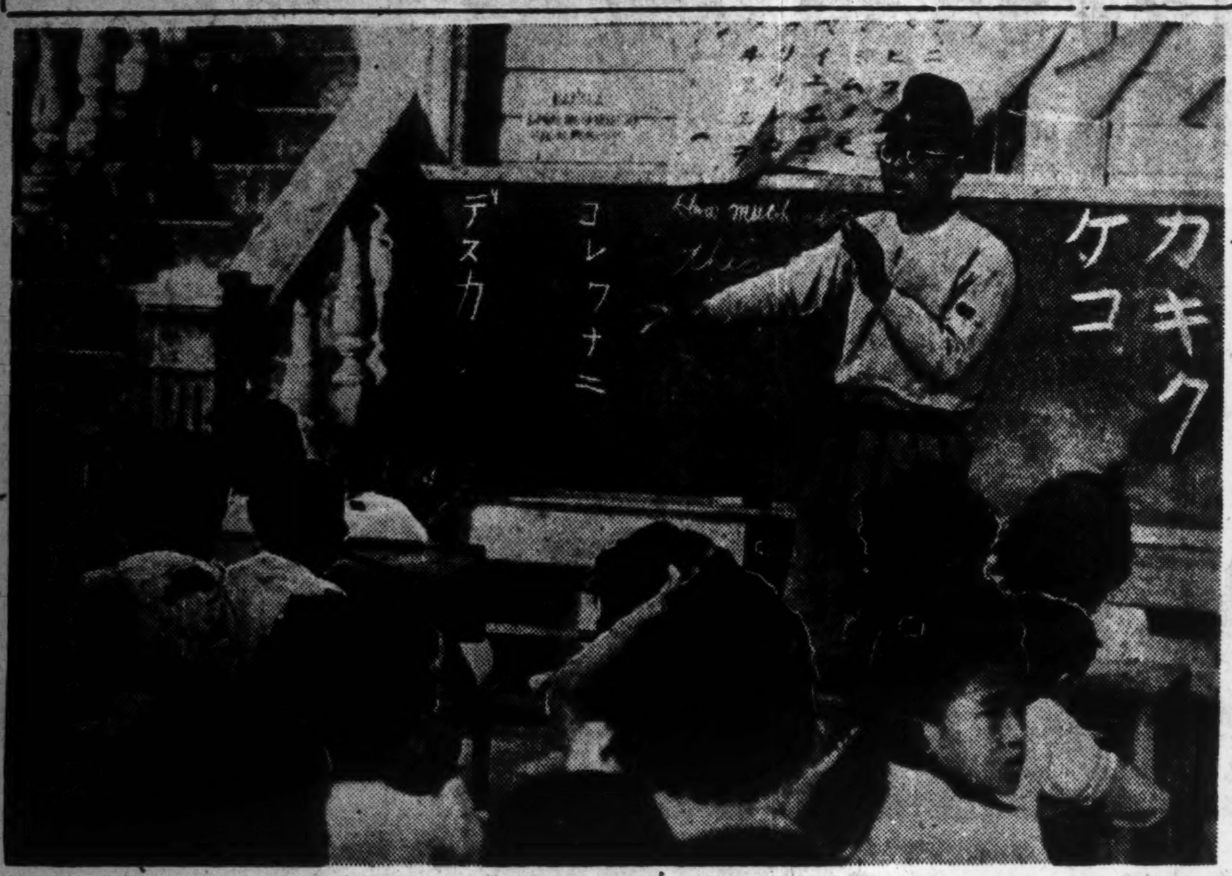
A flag ceremony, in which 35 corps' flags were conferred on each district Youth Corps, was held at the Hie Shrine in Akasaka, November 25.

The ceremony was attended by Lieutenant-General Toji Yasui, leader of the City's Youth Corps, over 500 district representatives and other prominent leaders.

After the national group rites, the Imperial Rescript on the declaration of war upon the United States and Britain was read by Lieutenant-General Yasui. Corps' flags were then handed to the various district heads. Following this a speech was made by Major-General Yamanouchi, to which Mr. Yasumitsu, the head of the Ebara district, responded. Congratulatory speeches were also given by Mr. Ando, leader of the Japan Youth Corps, Mr. Yoshida, of the Tokyo Youth Corps and Lieutenant-General Nobutaka Shioten.

After the ceremony, representatives of the 33 districts proceeded to the Imperial plaza and paid their humble respects.

Benevolent Teacher of Japanese



The valiant soldiers of the Imperial Army are ever anxious to promote friendly relations among the native inhabitants throughout the Co-Prosperity Sphere. Above picture shows a kind soldier lending his helping hand to teach the Filipino children the Japanese alphabet.

Formal Ceremony Will Raise Curtain Over 1st Japan-Reich Handball Match

The first international handball match between Nippon and Germany will be held at the Meiji Jingu stadium Sunday morning from 11 a.m. sharp. The "Kriegslaenderkampf" will be preceeded by a ladies exhibition match between two Japanese elevens and also an opening ceremony which will start at 10 a.m. Both teams will march in and after the salute to the Rising Sun flag, the National Anthems of Japan and Germany will be played. Following this, Matsuzo Nagai, former Ambassador to Berlin, and also the head of the Handball Association in Japan will give a short address, followed by a speech by His Excellency the German Ambassador Eugen Ott. Mr. Shimomura, also of the Handball Association, will deliver a speech in commemoration of the first meeting between the two teams.

Great interest is being displayed over the outcome of the match as the two teams seem fairly well matched, but the consensus of opinion is that the Nippon representatives will emerge victors in view of their youth and superior speed. In the last unofficial game played on the 26th centenary anniversary, the local German residents were defeated by the score of 8 goals to 5. The age average of the respective teams are 21 for the Japanese and 28 for the Germans. When interviewed by a representative of the Japan Times Advertiser, Captain Mosaner stated that he hoped that the game would result in a closely contested affair but he was afraid that the superior speed combination of the Nippon team would prove too much for the German side. He added, however, that the German representative team was an experienced one and that they would do their best to make a good game of it.

Both teams have not announced their starting line-ups as yet but Captain Mosaner has declared that seven of the positions have definitely been decided upon. The certainties are Messrs Mosaner, Fink, Soff, Mattern, Luedde-Neurath, A. Bernstein and Handge. In Mosaner the Germans have a capable captain who is considered to be one of the leading goalies in the country. He played on the W.A.C. Club in Vienna, whose members were the finalists in the Austrian championships on a number of occasions.

F. H. Handge who has been selected for the right back position, is a steady defensive player who is hard to upset. He has the distinction of being one of the pupils of Herr Schelenz, originator of handball in Germany, and has played the game off and on for over 12 years. He last represented the Duesseldorfer Sports Club.

F. Fink, the running mate of Handge, is a speedy player who normally plays in the forward line. He originally played for Wetzlar and later in Hankow in the international team. He was also captain of the Kobe German handball team this year.

G. Soff, who is slated to hold down the left half position, is another hard-working player who excels in defense. He was the first man to coach handball to the Japanese five years ago and has played regularly since then.

E. Mattern from Kobe will play in the right half position. He is one of the hardest working backs and his play in the interport this year was outstanding. He has over ten years of experience in handball, having first played for the Innsbruk School team and later for the Innsbruk Club.

The right wing position will be filled by K. Luedde-Neurath who is the only left-hander on the team. He is a speedy player with a deceptive shot, and originally was a star of the Breslau University team.

A. Bernstein, the left-inside, has been one of the mainstays on the Yokohama team since the team was formed. He is powerfully built with a surprising turn of speed and his shots are undoubtedly the strongest in the country. He is deadly in attack and if given any kind of a chance he should be one of the leading scorers in tomorrow's game. Has played for VFR Club of Mannheim.

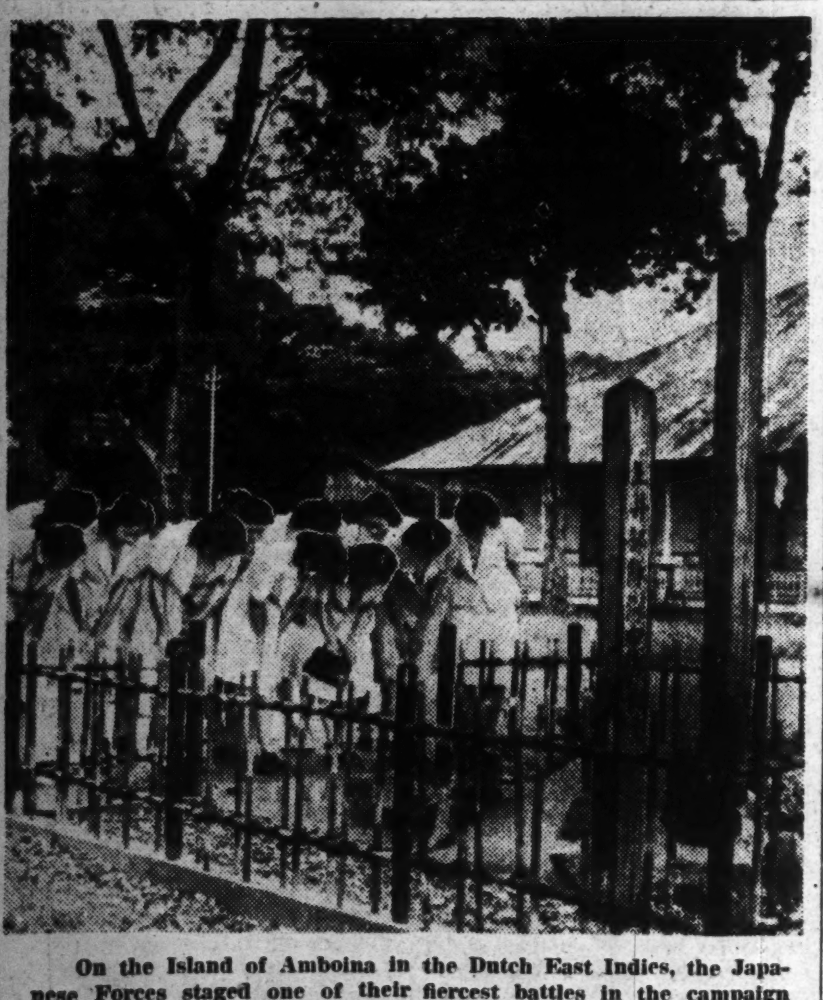
Professor Ikegami, manager of the Nippon team, has not given out his starting line-up to date, but he will have a wealth of material to pick from as 15 skilled players are included in his roster. Eight of the 15 players hail from Taiiku Semmon Gakko, while four come from Keio. The remaining three places have been filled by players from Waseda.

The Nippon team will be captained by R. Takashima of the Taiiku Semmon Gakko. The following comprise the Nippon Handball team:

Manager, K. Ikegami, Trainer, Y. Nagaoka (Hosei), Captain T. Takashima (Taiiku), Forwards Takashima (Taiiku), M. Takahashi (Taiiku), M. Takahashi (Taiiku), K. Shimada (Keio), S. Miyazaki (Waseda), R. Hayashi (Waseda), T. Miyamoto (Taiiku), Halves K. Kitagawa (Taiiku), M. Arimoto (Keio), T. Inouye (Keio), K. Arakawa (Taiiku), Backs T. Kawamura (Taiiku), S. Wakasaki (Taiiku), T. Yasuda (Keio), K. Kuginiki (Waseda), Goalie S. Shimada (Taiiku).

The game will be broadcast to Germany by Dr. W. Volkers, assisted by F. H. Handge. Following the match a reception will be held at the German Embassy to which invitations have been issued to the participating players, officials and prominent sports enthusiasts. Tickets for the match can be obtained at the gate.

Where Once Battle Raged . . . III



On the Island of Amboina in the Dutch East Indies, the Japanese Forces staged one of their fiercest battles in the campaign to wipe out the Dutch enemies. Amboina before the war yielded much valuable spices and other precious materials solely for the benefit of the Dutch. To put an end to this unfair and imperialistic practice of the Dutch and to give the inhabitants the right to exploit the resources for their own benefit, were the aims of the War of Greater East Asia. This grave on Ambonia (above) testifies to the unflinching and valiant determination of the Japanese Forces to carry out the aims. These Japanese typists sent down South to help in the reconstruction work are bowing in respect before the graves of the fallen heroes on which the people never fail to place fresh flowers in gratitude and honor.

MEIJI BEATS WASEDA 19-6 IN CRUCIAL TILT

Brilliant Football Game Staged At Meiji Shrine Stadium By Collegians

In a struggle teeming with thrilling action, Meiji Friday afternoon whipped Waseda, 19 to 6, in a Kanto Intercollegiate Gaikyu League tilt before a highly partisan crowd at the Meiji Shrine stadium.

For the followers of Meiji it was a sweet school victory, for they not only witnessed their traditional rival school defeated but the triumph kept their team in the League race. Once tied Meiji can still walk away with the championship by downing undefeated Keio in their crucial game on December 13.

Meiji Attack Brilliant

For one half it was an even battle with Meiji bouncing back with a brilliant attack to score a touchdown tying the count at 6-all at the half-time.

Then came the inevitable. On raw courage alone Waseda couldn't withstand the defending champions. So in the second half it happened. A tremendous drive ended behind the Waseda goal-line. And that was the ball game. What happened afterward was anticlimatic.

The third Meiji touchdown scored in the closing minutes of the game looked nice on the score-board. But Meiji had all it needed before that. One perfectly coordinated drive with Wakatake skirting 51 yards around end did the work.

One perfectly executed pass shot Waseda ahead by 6 points early in the game. Narumi tossing to Yoshino, who out-raced the Meiji defender to take the ball on the run to score standing up. The pass and run being good for 21 yards.

Waseda got away on this touchdown drive following a beauty of a coffin-corner kick by Narumi which shoved Meiji back to their 6-yard line. Yamahira attempting to kick out was rushed and the ball slid off his foot to go out of bounds on the 21. On the first play, Narumi calmly whipped the pass to Yoshino who went wide on a flanker play to take the toss.

Meiji Recovers Ball

A recovered fumble led to Meiji's tying touchdown. The Waseda safety man dropping a high punt which Meiji recovered on Waseda's 34. Meiji was now putting the pressure on the Waseda center trio and fighting for every yard, they drove to a first down on the 15. K. Yamahira then picked up 8 yards and another center rush gave Meiji another first down on the 4. From here on two plays Meiji scored, with Keijiro Yamahira splitting center for the touchdown. A place kick for the extra point was low and wide.

In the second half, Waseda had once chance to score but an attempted field goal from Meiji's 19-yard line by Narumi was short. This was early in the second half. From here Meiji's class was being retold. Only some magnificent defensive work by the Waseda forward wall kept Meiji from breaking loose.

Meiji got away to the second and winning touchdown following an intercepted pass on Waseda's 40. Still pounding away with quick powerful center plunges Meiji worked to a first down to the 15. Waseda couldn't hold up against these powerhouse plays and Meiji had another first down on the 9.

On the second play following, Wakatake swept around his own left end to skid across the last stripe for the score. Sumi added the extra point splitting center and Meiji had the game, 13 to 6.

Meiji's third touchdown climaxed a 23-yard sustained drive with Sumi slidding off his right guard for the score.

The forward wall for both elevens were standouts with Waseda magnificent while fresh. Wada, center, was a defensive giant until he was forced to the side-line exhausted and shaken up. "Ole Man River" Narumi, as his team-mates affectionately call him, really rolled and sparked Waseda's attack besides playing good defensive ball.

The starting line-ups

Meiji		Waseda
Kuramoto	LE	Kataoka
Ito	LT	Kagami
Suzuki	LG	Hiruta
Tsuruoka	C	Wada
Nikaido	RG	Uchima
Isobe	RT	Muraoka
Inouye	RE	Ueda
Oda	QB	Shibuya
Yamahira	LH	Yoshino
T. Yamahira	RH	Hamada
Wakatake	FB	Narumi

Touchdowns; Yoshino, K. Yamahira, Wakatake, and Sumi.

Conversion; Sumi

Score:

Meiji	6	13	—19
Waseda	6	0	— 6

Two Sports Events Slated

Sports activities at the Yokohama Country and Athletic Club will be confined to one soccer game and a ladies hockey practice this week-end. This afternoon from 2:30 p.m. the first soccer team will play the Keio Prep team, while the ladies hockey practice is scheduled to be held from 2 p.m. sharp. The following players are asked to turn out.

Soccer: Messrs Harriss, M. Fachtmann, Bielous, Schoene, Eymard, Kranz, Da Silva, Bernstein, Speringer, Planas, G. Agajan. Ladies Hockey: Mrs. Brigel, Miss J. Darbier, Miss J. Andreis, Miss L. Andreis, Miss T. Planas, Miss Prohaska, Miss E. Pappendieck, Miss R. Hardvendal, Miss H. Lord, Miss R. Eymard, Miss D. Eastlake. The Rugby match against the Waseda G. W. fifteen scheduled for Sunday afternoon has been postponed until the following week-end.

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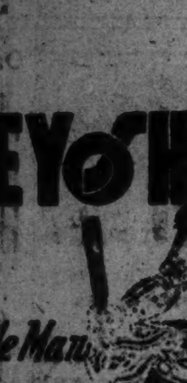

The Rise of a Remarkable Man

Part 4

At the Imagawa camp Tokichiro had been given up for lost. "He was probably hit by a stray bullet," sorrowfully mumbled Matsushita, pacing back and forth. A voice broke into his thoughts:

"I'm sorry to be so late. I started out with the intention of looking over the enemy camp and I fell asleep on top of the hill. It was daybreak before I knew it and when I looked the fighting had started. Bullets and arrows were flying, making it impossible for me to return."

"And where were you all this time?"

"The top of the hill was too conspicuous so I hid myself in a bamboo grove, and I saw Lord Asahina's beautiful defensive tactic which brought disaster to the Hojo forces."

"I see. You took in a very interesting phase of the battle."

"Seeing the enemy in flight I started to leave my place of hiding when a fine samurai on horseback approached. Realizing that this was the time to distinguish myself I succeeded in capturing the general's head. However, the general made light of me and would not tell me his name. I don't know who he is. Please examine his head." Tokichiro placed the head and the spoils of war before Matsushita as he spoke.

Matsushita had to look twice before he could believe his eyes. For there, right before him, was the head of Lord Ito of Hyuga of Hojo's vanguard forces. After a while Matsushita's voice was heard: "Tokichiro, do you realize what you have done?"

"No. Who is he?"

"This is the head of Lord Ito of Hyuga of the Hojo forces."

"That's fine! This means quite an achievement, doesnt it?"

"Naturally. A greater deed was not done in the course of the whole day's fighting. We must take this head to General Imagawa. You come with me, Tokichiro."

* * *

Matsushita carried the head to Yoshimoto Imagawa and it was further examined but there was no doubt about its identity. It belonged to Lord Ito of Hyuga.

In high spirits, Imagawa requested Matsushita to bring in the person who had so distinguished himself. Tokichiro Kinoshita was brought in right away.

"Are you the Tokichiro Kinoshita who captured Lord Ito's head? Raise your head."

As Tokichiro raised his head respectfully, Imagawa took one look and amazement filled him. He had expected to see some fierce-looking samurai, and instead the man respectfully seated before him bore a strong resemblance to a monkey, and his small stature made him look all the more worthless.

"What . . . Are you the one who defeated Ito in battle. What a strange face you possess. You may leave now."

Deeply hurt, for he had expected at least a word of praise, Tokichiro left Imagawa's presence. In his heart he thought: "I have a strange face, have I? Yoshimoto Imagawa is not as great a general as I had believed him to be. He is not the kind of general for me to serve with body and soul."

Yoshimoto Imagawa may have been unappreciative but Kahei Matsushita fully appreciated Tokichiro's distinguished service. He was as proud of the young samurai's feat as if he himself were the hero of the hour. He promoted Tokichiro and put him in charge of all money and military supplies. This was important work and no easy task for one so young.

Tokichiro's rank thus rose in one bound, so to speak. However, this rapid advancement only served to give rise to petty jealousy on the part of the other vassals. Every day they would find some excuse to complain of Tokichiro's work. There was even a rumor to the effect that a plot was being hatched to kill him.

Matsushita knew that the young man had a brilliant future before him and wanted to keep him but opposition was so strong that he finally had to give in and request Tokichiro to leave his service.

All his knowledge, military and otherwise, Tokichiro owed to Matsushita's kind teaching. With tears in his eyes he bade his master farewell and departed in quest of his uncle who was now engaged in work in Kiyosu. In his pocket he carried thirty Giraku coins which Matsushita had given him as a parting gift.

* * *

Barely had he settled in his uncle's home than his desire to become a samurai began to burn again more strongly than ever. He enumerated the different lords who were then ruling the provinces of Mino, Ise, Omi, Echizen, Kai, Echigo, Kanto and Tokaido, and could not make up his mind under which to serve. Yoshimoto Imagawa of Tokaido was out of the question, naturally, so this left seven lords to pick from.

One day he happened to hear from one of his uncle's customers about Lord Nobunaga Oda of Kiyosu. He was rumored to be a queer character, concerning whom general opinion was divided—he was either a very clever man or a fool.

At this information Tokichiro awoke as if from a dream and decided then and there to become Oda's vassal. It chagrined him deeply that he had not thought of Nobunaga Oda before. Patiently he awaited his opportunity to approach the lord of Owari.

In the first year of Eiroku (1558) news spread throughout the castle-town that Nobunaga Oda was going falcon hunting to Komakiyama. Tokichiro thought out his plan—he would lie in wait on the road leading from the castle and make his request personally. Oda was notoriously rough but Tokichiro was willing to take the chance of having his head cut off.

* * *

Respectfully seated by the roadside he saw the virile figure of Nobunaga Oda ride through the castle gates mounted on a vigorous three year old colt. In the loudest voice at his command, Tokichiro then shouted: "I have a favor to ask of you! I have a favor to ask of you!"

Whether it was the loudness of the voice or the monkey-face which stared up at him that had attracted him, Oda pulled up his horse, and inquired: "What is it?"

Fearlessly came Tokichiro's request: "I am Tokichiro Kinoshita, the only son of Yaemon Kinoshita, a foot soldier formerly in the service of the late Lord Oda of Bingo. Like my father, I now wish to serve the House of Oda. Please allow me to work for you and you shall not regret it."

"You will do anything I ask of you?"

"Yes, I swear it."

"Very interesting. All right, consider yourself as already engaged in my service." Perhaps Oda had seen some promising sign in Tokichiro, who was then twenty-three years of age.

Nobunaga Oda himself was only twenty-five at the time. His domain consisted of only half of the province of Owari. Spoilt, short-tempered and rough, the world could not make up its mind whether he was a fool or a great man.

During his childhood Oda had been so rough that his tutor, Masahide Hirate, had committed seppuku in an effort to make the boy come to his senses.

At one time whilst walking through the town with a friend, he astonished the townsmen by munching cucumbers and persimmons as he walked along, despite his status as a lord.

At the time of his father's funeral service it was rumored that he had stalked into the shrine room with two swords thrust into his sash, and grabbing the incense roughly, had flung it at the altar.

These and many other stories like them led the people of the castle-town to believe that the House of Oda was going to see its last.

But, as a matter of fact, Nobunaga was no fool. He was very young when his father passed away and he had assumed the role of a fool in an effort to put his strong neighbors off their guard. So that when his tutor Masahide Hirate died for him he grieved deeply and vowed that his loyalty should not be in vain. Later, Oda erected a temple which he named Seishuji in memory of his tutor.

At the time Tokichiro entered his service Nobunaga was a high spirited young man, overflowing with life, talented and full of vigor. To Tokichiro it was the dawn of a bright, new life.

Tokichiro, who had been given the work of sandal-carrier, firmly believed that his lord would one day rule the country. The duties of a sandal-carrier may sound menial but this was not so—and besides, Tokichiro was very happy that he could always be with his master. He performed his duties faithfully and willingly, earning words of praise from Oda, who playfully called him "Monkey-face."

"Tokichiro, you look like a monkey, but you certainly are an intelligent monkey. You will distinguish yourself on the battle-field some day."

Kinoshita would shed tears of happiness at these words of praise from Nobunaga Oda.

The Best Sandal-Carrier of All

(To Be Continued)

THE SORROWS OF CAPTAIN MARSH

From His Diary Of The Philippine Campaign

(This is a prize-winning story from the popular short-story competition sponsored by the Mainichi. The author is Ichiro Miyazaki, an office-worker in Osaka, aged 33 years. The author has never been abroad, and so the story is all the more remarkable for its accurate representation of the typical American mind.)

It was about 10 p.m. on December 24, 1941. Although the date is correct I am not sure of the time. I had finally regained my senses, and in a daze was dreaming of my home on the suburbs of Milwaukee in Wisconsin . . . . the sweet little home facing the blue waters of Lake Michigan. I was sitting in the saloon in my arm-chair staring dreamily and contentedly at the flickering fire in the fireplace. It was so nice and warm. But I was hungry.

I wished Polly, as I used to call my wife, Paulette, whom I had married only three weeks ago, would hurry with the Christmas eve dinner.

I refilled my pipe, but hunger continued to gnaw at me. To forget the hunger, I looked out of the window. The lights of the town on the opposite bank of the lake were reflected in the sky, making me think of a pink smoke-screen. As I looked at the beautiful but somewhat weird sight, I was struck with the thought that that pink film might suddenly change into flames and burn the whole town.

* * *

At that instant I felt something cold on my neck and awoke. The cold object was the bridge connecting my world of dream and reality. It was still there even after I awoke. However, I was too tired and broken down to see what that object was. It might be the dew, I thought, but recalled that there were no such sweet phenomena as the dew here in the Philippines. All that existed about me was the deep dry sky studded with cold stars.

I gathered my strength and touched that cold object. It moved. It was a snake. It had come by me and had been sleeping against my warm body.

Had it been some other time, I would have jumped up and have taken a shot at this hateful serpent. In fact I really did jump at the snake and throwing it to the ground, took out my pistol. However, I was not in a position to shoot. Much as I wanted to kill it, I did not want to attract attention with my gun.

A captain in the Second Division of the American Army in the Philippines, I had gone alone that afternoon on an automobile to the regimental headquarters to contact with the 20th Regiment of the Filipino Army.

On the way back I was confronted by a strange incident. The bridge which I most certainly had passed on my way to the headquarters was gone. I looked into the water. Only the foundations of the bridge remained there in the deep swirling waters. The bridge had been blown up. On the opposite bank lay the remains of the explosion made by American hands.

Had they blown up the bridge, unable to await my return, to stop the advance of the Japanese Army and have the main force of the Second Division retreat safely to the south? I was completely at a loss. There was no way of crossing the swift current six meters deep and some hundred meters wide. Had the headquarters left me and the whole force of the 20th Regiment in enemy hands and retreated? Had the situation changed so suddenly as to force them to take such a measure?

However, I had no time to sit down and think. I decided to retrace my steps and join the 20th Regiment.

I had sped my automobile westward along the river bank for some five kilometers, when I came across another miracle. I was about to curve into a town, when I saw a large number of Japanese tanks speeding toward me in a line. They were less than 800 meters away from me.

Before the enemy could come on this road, they must have passed through the town of St. Ellis. Then what had happened to the headquarters of the 20th Regiment in St. Ellis to which I had given the divisional orders only an hour ago and to the Filipino soldiers?

* * *

A few seconds passed before I could decide to turn my handle and make my escape. In those few seconds the tanks came nearer, and before I knew it the first tank passed by me and then the second. I was fortunate that the tanks were so close to each other, the front view of each was shut off by the other.

The third tank passed me by without any trouble. At that moment my decision was made. I would pass all the tanks in that way, for there was no way of turning the car on that narrow road. I took the chance. It was a real gamble with my life at stake.

My hands shook as I put in the gear to get more speed. More tanks passed by. Fortunately my deep sedan car hid my American officer's uniform from their view. I was now quite sure that I would pass them by safely, when the road turned slightly to the west and the sunlight struck directly at me. Moreover, with the turn, the view of the tanks was suddenly opened.

The face of a Japanese soldier looked into me from the lookout hole of the tank before me. Then the next instant, the tank made signs of hitting into my car. My whole body shrank with fear and I let go the handle. The car ran wildly into the palm grove on my right, and turning over thrice, dived into the rubber-tree forest.

Several hours must have passed, I opened my eyes. The two front wheels and the engine of the car were gone. I crawled out of the car and found that I could not move my right hand. I could not even tell whether it was from fracture or from mere dislocation. There wasn't even a pain. Holding tightly the pistol in my left hand, I roamed about for some time, looking for the 20th Regiment. However, it brought me no result except an unutterable disgust, fatigue, and hunger. I finally lay down on the grass and dropping into a deep sleep, had dreamt of my home.

Thinking better about shooting the snake, I put back my revolver and arose. The air was as still as water. I began to walk again. However, it was not to look for the whereabouts of the 20th Regiment. The Regiment must have gone far away to some other direction, or it might have been completely wiped out. No, it could not be. But at any rate, it was not what I could rely upon now.

What remained for me to do now was to protect my life, alone, and live through. After having fulfilled my duty toward my country, I had only this to think about. In the several hours I was wandering between life and death after my encounter with the enemy tanks, my duty as a soldier had ended. That was my regret.

To think that I had given my right arm to my country before I could render any real service and to end as a wounded soldier with only a pistol to protect me! I deeply regretted my misfortune for the sake of my country and for myself.

After crossing the grassy plain, I slipped into a tiny stream. Water! That was just what I wanted. I went on my knees and drank like a mule.

I crossed the stream and began to roam again under the stars. It was not the 20th Regiment that I was looking for. I wanted fire. I wanted to see the people surrounding a fire. I wanted to get into a strong building that would be protecting the people, and above all, I wanted food that would be in the building.

* * *

On the opposite bank to which I waded was a well-cultivated hill. I felt that something hopeful awaited me on the top of the hill. However, my wish was answered at the middle of the hill. The slanting roof of a house came to my eyes. I strained my eyes and looked carefully. A bungalow stood before me, silhoutted against the starry sky. The low sweet looking house somehow reminded me of my home in Wisconsin.

Had the occupant of the house taken refuge from the speeding tanks he had seen that afternoon? The inside of the house was as dark as the outside.

I stepped in boldly from what appeared to be the main entrance. The door was unlocked. For precaution's sake, I took out the pistol, which, I soon found was unnecessary. I passed the dining room and went into the kitchen. I searched the pantry like a madman, but all that I could find were three pieces of stale bread only as thick as my thumb. What luck! Gobbling up the three pieces, I went into the living room and lay down on the couch near the window, where I would be able to look out for any intruding enemy.

The warm touch of the couch and the stillness of the surroundings reminded me again of my home in Wisconsin. I wondered if Polly was all right, and hoped that overcome by loneliness, she would not disgrace herself as the wife of an American army officer. We were married in April of only this year and after a few happy months in Wisconsin, she had followed me to the Philippines after my appointment to a station in Manila. Although she well knew how life would be in Manila she had come to be near me.

But when the situation in the Pacific became grave, she had gone back to America with a heavy heart. That was in the middle of October. Dear Polly. . . The sweet memories lulled me to sleep like a lullaby song.

* * *

But I was not allowed to remain very long in this frame of mind. The sudden sound of a human voice surprised me. "Who's that!" it said. I jumped up. The enemy must have been hiding in the house.

"Who's that?" I repeated his question and held out the pistol, which the enemy must certainly have noticed even in the dark. However, he came toward me and said in Pidgeon English.

"I'm owner of this house. What's the big idea coming into my house like this. Who you anyway?"

"Are you a Filipino?" I asked him.

"Yes. And you?"

"I'm an American officer."

"Officer?"

"Yes. A captain."

"Captain?" I felt something familiar in his accent. But I could not make out why.

The Filipino took another step toward me and spoke more civilly. "You say you a captain? Then you know Captain Marsh?"

"Captain Henry Marsh—that's me."

"What?"

He stared into my face. Making out his face in the starlight that filtered in through the window, I felt so relieved, I sank into the couch.

"You're El, aren't you?"

"Yes, sir," I was never so happy as at that moment. He was the servant working for me till only two months ago.

"Is this fine looking home yours, El?"

"Yes, sir."

I could not understand. Why did the owner of such a house have to work as a servant? He must have read my thoughts. Laughing aloud, he remarked, "This house not all. I own large farm too. But . . ." With this he cut his words short. "Well," he continued, after a pause. "You'll find out bye and bye."

He might only have been feigning mystery. But I was not interested at that moment in what he was saying. There was something else I had to know.

"El," I inquired him. "Do you know anything about the army that was stationed here at daytime?"

"Yes, sir, I know."

"It must have retreated somewhere. Do you know where?"

For some reasons El gave an irritated look and answered sharply. "They went to nowhere. They were cleaned up."

"What?"

Although I did have such dark premonition, could the 20th Regiment have been destroyed that easily?

"Captain," he called me stopping short my whirling emotion.

"I am in hurry. I must leave you now. Please make yourself at home here. Here's the key to the garage. If you want food go to the cellar in the garage. Get enough food there to last you one year."

I wanted him by my side for a little while longer. "El", I said.

"Sorry, I must hurry." He left hurriedy without even looking back at me.

"El," I called again although his footsteps were already faint in the distance. "El!" My voice was like that of a child left alone by its mother.

* * *

If the regiment had been wiped away, the place was unmistakably an enemy ground. I had to make my escape somehow. Although I was totally unfamiliar with the geography of that region, I made up my mind to go westward along the river, and then after getting out of the warring district, go southward. Then I might meet the retreating American force.

Whatever might be my plan, it was impossible to travel that night. No, not only that night, I thought. I would hide in the cellar of the garage for some time and wait for my chance to escape.

The key in my hand, I finally made my way to the garage. The door was open. Was the key then for the cellar? Crawling on the greasy floor, I searched for the entrance to the cellar. I ultimately found a strongly built door of about one square yard. Laying my pistol aside, I stuck my fingers into the crevice between the door and the floor and lifted the door up. The lock was broken. The pungent smell of sour milk came from the cellar. I was worried about the broken lock. Closing the door stealthily, I took the pistol in my right hand, and with that hand I began to lift the door again. It came up readily.

At that instant a fire exploded in the dark. "Don't shoot!" I screamed out. Simultaneously, I felt a stinging pain in my left arm and fell flat on the floor. My head became numb. Polly's fair face appeared before me. What was going to happen to Polly, to me, and to our life?

Someone must have carried me down to the cellar. I regained consciousness in the dark cellar. My face was bathed in tears. Can man cry even when he is unconscious? But on second thought it must have been that extreme sorrow that had brought me back to consciousness.

(To Be Continued)

Immortal Names In History

Yoshida Shoin and his Mother

The heart of the Japanese mother, like that of the samurai, has always been filled with the beautiful spirit of self-denial. There has been none of the individualism and self-interest of the West in their life as wife and mother. It would not be an exaggeration to say that the history and tradition of Japan have been preserved, without being polluted, by the pure hearts of the Japanese mothers.

The Japanese mother absorbs her life into that of her growing child. Her child's sorrow is her own deep sorrow, and her child's smile is her own smile. This deep and great love leaves no room for empty theories. The more unfilial the child is, the closer is he to her. Such is motherhood.

The mother's love is thus unceasingly poured upon her child. Yet when her child grows into manhood, she knows distinctly that he no longer is hers alone and is most willing to give him up.

The Japanese mother have always shown this spirit of resignation. This resignation, moreover, is for duty's sake and not a reluctant submission to fate. It comes from her deep understanding that man has a duty to fulfill in this world

If the great men, who have to transcend the pathos and the heart-rending feeling for their parents to sacrifice themselves for their country, can be called the symbol of spiritual human beauty, then the mothers of these men, who silently have to overcome the same pain and sorrow when giving up their sons to the country must be called the symbol of human love. Herein lies the greatness of mother love.

Shoin Yoshida's Mother

O, mother with a greater love
than thy child's love for thee,
With what sorrow will thou
receive this news of today.

Shoin Yoshida wrote the above just before his death in prison. To the very last minute he was thinking of his mother, who, he knew, would be thinking of her son's safety.

His mother, with her pure and profound love, had put her heart and soul into raising him, and while enduring the insults and ridicule of the shallow ones, had striven to understand her patriotic son. She represents the typical mother of a patriot.

And in this mother, who, like many other mothers, has not had her greatness extolled, we can see the noble world of the Japanese mothers who silently sacrifice themselves.

Shoin Yoshida's father, Yurinosuke Sugi, was born of a low samurai family. To relieve his family from the many debts which he had inherited from his father together with the house, the young Yurinosuke bought a lowly hut and a few acres of land to lead a life half-samurai and half-farmer.

For his constructive work he needed the help of a young, healthy woman. Takiko, the daughter of Uchu Murata, a rear-vassal of the Mori family, was chosen for this position. She was twenty at the time and Yurinosuke twenty-three.

This young wife's hardships can well be imagined. Besides her mother-in-law there were two young brothers-in-law, and they all had to live in poverty in the narrow hut. Yet she set aside all desire for an easy comfortable life, which the wife of a samurai would naturally expect, and worked as one with her husband.

The absolute obedience of wife to husband has been a national custom from the remote ages. The relationship of husband and wife is the beginning of human morality. A woman who cannot be a good wife cannot be a good mother.

Just as a child cannot call a neighbor his father by saying that his own father is a fool, so cannot a woman shift her affections to another man once she is married. Some might ridicule this as being a retrogression to the feudal ages. But those who laugh will never understand the heart of the loyal vassal who will never serve two lords.

Tireless Efforts

Immediately after her marriage, Takiko went into the fields, drove the horse, went to the mountains to cut firewood and grass, and besides doing all this strenuous work, she served her mother-in-law with the utmost obedience and docility. She tried to keep up the beautiful tradition of the Sugi family, and as a wife she strove to beautify them even more.

Her first son, Umetaro, was born, and two years later, Daijiro (later known as Shoin Yoshida), and then her eldest daughter, Chiyo. Her hardship reached its peak during this time. While Chiyo was only a baby her mother-in-law's sister came to live with the family and contracted a lingering illness. It was Takiko again who nursed and took every care of the sick woman although her hands were already full with her three children.

When Shoin Yoshida was fourteen years old, Yurinosuke was appointed to a post that today would correspond to the chief of police. He proceeded to his place of appointment with his daughter Chiyo. Prior to this appointment, three daughters, one of which soon died, and a son were born.

Besides looking after these children she continued to work in the fields during her husband's absence. Her only joy and comfort after a strenuous day was to see her children develop into worthy men and women. For this reason, she never assigned Shoin or his brothers any household tasks that might interfere with their studies.

Shoin's obedience to his parents, his deep brotherly love, and his strong will to put everything into practice were cultivated in his childhood through his mother's influence. In a letter to his sister, Chiyo, written during his internment in Nonaka Prison, he stresses the importance of home education, saying that as the child is young, he cannot be taught by words but can only be made to feel what is just. By this letter alone we can see how much he was influenced by his mother's virtuous daily life. In a letter to another sister he reminds her how much suffering their parents had to go through, thereby revealing the deep impression his mother's toiling form had left in him.

It was this impression that continuously made him express his gratitude to his parents even during his imprisonment. The mother continued to pour her love upon this child, who was accused of crime. She took him clothing and favorite dishes. On her birthday she remembered to take him something so that he might share the joy with the rest of the family.

Shokasonjuku

After a year's internment, Shoin returned home and took to educating the children of his relatives and of the neighborhood. This project developed into the Shokasonjuku of later years, which sent forth many a patriot to work for the restoration of the Imperial Throne.

The mother's warm affection had much to do in strengthening the friendly ties among the students. She worked day in and day out to see that the boarding students were kept comfortable, and it was one of her joys to serve lunches, meager though they might be, to commuting students who could not bring their lunches.

To revere the deities to respect the ancestors, and to keep the relatives on good terms . . . these were the three most important duties of a wife as given by Shoin Yoshida, and the one who really embodied these virtues were none other than his mother. Needless to say, she was the main figure at the monthly get-togethers to strengthen the tie among the women of the Sugi family. Shoin always participated in these meetings and gave profitable lectures to the women. It is said that it was the mother who aroused everyone's spirit by saying, "Come, come. Let's go. Dai-san is going to begin his lecture," as she hurried out of the kitchen wiping her wet hands.

In these few words we can see her respect toward her son, who had grown to be a patriot, and her effort to heighten her spiritual world. In this effort lay her greatness.

Shoin's Imprisonment

However, the mother was not to continue such a happy life with her son for very long. The nation faced a grave crisis internal as well as external. The time had come when the patriots had to rise with

(Continued on Page 5)

NYK EARNED PROFIT IN HALF-YEAR TERM

¥9,925,000 Is Net Gain for Period Ending Sept. 30 Despite War Situation

The business of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha was carried on as usual in spite of war circumstances during the half-year term of April 1-September 30 except that after July 1 the company became amenable to the Law of the Shipping Operating Corporation, explained Hisanobu Terai, President of N.Y.K., in the course of his speech before shareholders at their semi-annual meeting held in Tokyo Friday.

The President took the chair, and in support of the Directors' report of accounts, etc., said in part that, after fully providing for the customary reserve fund, depreciation of the fleet, etc. (including provision for taxes), to the extent of ¥9,859,000, the net profit for the half-year ending September 30, 1942, was in round figures, ¥9,925,000. By adding to this net profit the amount brought forward from the previous term, viz. ¥3,393,000, a total of ¥13,319,000 was obtained. Of this amount, the Directors proposed to allot ¥300,000 as legal reserve, ¥3,500,000 as further reserve for the extension of services and equipment, ¥2,000,000 as a special reserve, ¥230,000 as Directors' and Auditors' fees, ¥180,000 as supplementary bonus for the staff, and ¥3,090,000 (corresponding to 8 per cent per annum) as dividend to the shareholders, thereby carrying forward a net balance of ¥3,419,000.

The President said that, owing to the abnormal world war situation, the prime object of the Company's business as the premier national shipping concern of Japan, committed to maintain communication and trade between Japan and Europe, America, etc., was in a state of complete suspension, and that the Company was now bravely taking its part in the formation of the co-prosperity sphere of Greater East Asia—the sole and unalterable aim of Japan. Consequently, the Company is now carrying on its business under a severe abnormality, but we are fortunate in that we have been able to make a profit, during the term under review, sufficient to make the customary reserve, in addition to proposing the dividend as before stated. The Company's business during the term was carried on as heretofore up to July 1, but thereafter, under the law of the shipping operating Corporation.

Law Is Explained

By this new law, all vessels coming thereunder are, for a certain nominal consideration, handed over to the Corporation which, in turn, is to entrust them to certain qualified shipping concerns (including the N.Y.K.) for their operation under certain conditions, the operators to receive a certain commission for their work, such operation to be on account of the Corporation. This new system was devised to secure the rationalization and centralization of ships' services for a smoother transportation of articles essential for the nation.

Further, under another new law enacted during the last session of the Diet, numerous vessels of standard types are actually under construction for eventual distribution among the shipping companies for the purpose of operation in local trade, this Company of course to take active part in the new project.

The Company's business, apart from its services for the State, at least for the immediate future, is to be conducted under the new systems above stated. While the earnings, on the one hand, are expected to decrease considerably, the disbursements, on the other, will also naturally decrease, with the result that, unless some unforeseen events take place, it is hoped that some profit will be made sufficient to enable us to maintain our already solid financial foundation, for which purpose the Directors undertake to exert themselves to the utmost.

Although it might be somewhat premature to mention it at this juncture, the President wished to state that the Company is, in anticipation of the eventual restoration of peace, losing no time in formulating plans for future building and business activity.

Expresses Sympathy

The President then emphasized his co-Directors', as well as his own, deep sympathy with those Captains, Officers, and crews of the Company's vessels, who have sacrificed their lives in connection with the war. The Company was taking adequate measures for the relief of the bereaved families, he said.

Also, the President desired to express his high appreciation of the services of those who continue so bravely to serve on the Company's vessels at the risk of their lives, and of the loyalty and faithfulness of the staff on shore duties for the Company in collaborating with the Directors for the promotion of its interests.

The President was glad to announce the safe repatriation of more than 20 members of the Company's staff, who were kept stationed at many and Italy have mobilized their ...

various centers in America, British India, the Southern districts, etc., on the outbreak of the war of Greater East Asia, and held interned in enemy countries. These members received the benefit of repatriation along with the Japanese Diplomatic Officials, etc., as the result of exchange arrangement arrived at with enemy countries.

The President regretted that there are still three members of the Company's staff interned in the U.S. whose authorities appear to see fit to continue to hold them for their own reasons. The Company is leaving no stone unturned to look after their safety and welfare, he said.

Business Transacted

The businesses transacted at the meeting were:

(1) Adopted business report for the 57th second half-year term between April 1 and September 30, accounts and distribution of profits.

(2) Re-elected Kiyonori Miyazaki and Risaburo Amano auditors.

(3) Kazue Funada appointed successor to the late Shigemichi Miyoshi as a director, Shinzo Mitsuhashi to Hyakutaro Miyakegawa and Kazuo Takahashi to Shigesaburo Yasuda.

(4) Decided to entrust to the board of directors the sending of condolence money to the late Shigemichi Miyoshi's family and money in token of appreciation of services to Jiro Wada, Hyakutaro Miyakegawa and Shigesaburo Yasuda, former directors.

(5) Amendments to Paragraph 2, Article 2 of By-Law passed as drafted.

Champion Butter Fat Producers

Holstein-Friesians have been found to be best suited for breeding in climatic conditions such as Hokkaido's. They hold records for milk production, especially milk yielding good butter fat, wherever they are bred on congenial soil. Thus in the United States, for instance, they are most numerous in the three leading dairy States, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Iowa and in all dairy districts where general market milk is the rule. Originally importing them from Holland, Hokkaido breeders have succeeded in obtaining fine results from this breed of cattle.

Neutral States Told Not to Alter Status

(Continued from Page 6)

many and Italy have mobilized their reserve forces to crush the Anglo-Saxon advance. A gigantic fleet is at present stationed at Tunisia, ready to strike at the attackers and call the bluff and administer the punishment they deserve.

Those who with a particular interest are focusing their attention on the events that are taking place clearly understand the situation. Thus France does not believe in American sincerity and rejects point blank her false gesture of military aid which she neither desires nor needs. Stalin has declared that he does not consider the American landing as the establishment of a second European front, that is, he does not trust nor does he believe in its real efficiency. Chungking is desperate, realizing that her ally has stumbled once more.

The countries which are at some distance from the scene of operations must coolly investigate the facts before giving credit to the boisterous declarations emanating from American radio stations and speakers or appearing in their newspapers and newsreels. By abstaining in these circumstances from adopting any resolution which might alter or modify their neutrality, the neutral nations through this prudent attitude will be able to maintain their prestige.

Closing Quotations Of Key Stocks And Bonds

Yesterday's final prices of key stocks and bonds on the Tokyo Stock Exchange follow, in yen:

		Comp. with prev. day
Tokyo Exchange, new (short-term)	109.30	−2.10
N. Y. K., new (short-term)	84.10	−0.20
Kanebo Spinning, new (short-term)	84.70	−2.10
Gov't Bond, Kogo 5%	108.10	Same

MART TONE STEADY AS CLEAR-OFF ENDS

Gain of ¥3.50 Made by a Long-Term Industrial; Others Also Rally

The Tokyo Stock Exchange was comparatively steady yesterday due to the nominal termination of hasty bulls' sell-off, and fair gains were scored by a long list of wares.

In the long-term section, for instance, Okamoto Industrial registered an impressive gain of ¥3.50, while Tokyo Wire Rope rallied by ¥1.90, N. Y. K. ¥1.60 Komatsu Iron Works, new, ¥1.50, Japan Metallurgical Industrial ¥1.40, Mitsubishi Electric Machinery ¥1.30, Showa Electric Industrial, Tokyo Hemp Industrial and Kanegafuchi Industrial ¥1.20 each.

The short-term section was stagnant, and the bourse issue retreated ¥2.10 in contrast to the steady tone maintained by the rest of the securities handled in this section.

The spot market was noticeably recuperative, for Mitsubishi Trading, new, and aircraft stocks rallied around ¥1.00 each.

It deserves notice that yesterday's closing prices of Kanebo Spinning and its new as shown in the following quotations in the short-term section represent ex dividend prices, dividend of profit for the past semi-annual term of this company being fixed at 16 per cent per annum.

Long-Term Section

Yesterday's final prices of select issues in the long-term section were:

First Section

— Delivery —	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
Kanebo Spinning (50)	....	....	140.3
Japan-China Spin. (50)	....	....	83.0
Teikoku Rayon (50)	....	85.0	86.9
Kurashiki Rayon (50)	....	75.5	75.5
Toa Hemp Ind (50)	72.1	73.9	75.0
Tokyo Hemp Yarn (50)	....	96.6	98.1
Showa Elec. Ind (50)	76.3	77.4	77.9
Japan Nitrogen (50)	....	75.0	75.0
Second Section			
N. Y. K. (50)	98.1	99.9	100.1
O. S. K. (50)	92.0	92.4	92.0
Toyo Steamship (50)	72.4	72.5	73.1
Nissan Steamship (50)	....	65.7	76.4
Mitsubishi Mining (50)	92.2	93.6	94.9
Ishihara Ind. (50)	64.1	64.5	65.1
Third Section			
Furukawa Elec. Ind (50)	....	100.9	101.1
M'bishi Elec. Ind (50)	130.9	131.7	130.4
Japan Oils and Fats (50)	....	68.5	69.1
Japan Beer (50)	111.1	110.8	107.9
Tropical Ind (42½)	....	44.2	45.0
Sumatra Dev. new (37½)	....	48.5	48.7
Asahi Glass (50)	....	117.8	116.7
Toa Tobacco (50)	....	103.7	104.5
Manchou Tobacco (50)	95.4	95.5	95.0

Short-Term Section

	Open.	High	Low	Clos.
Tokyo Stock. new	111.9	2.0	109.3	109.3
N. Y. K., old	99.0	9.0	7.9	98.2
Do. new	81.2	4.8	3.8	84.1
Kanebo Spinning	142.1	2.2	137.5	....
Do. new	87.1	7.1	5.8	84.7
Teikoku Rayon. n.	77.1	7.4	6.5	76.8
Osaka Stock. new	65.8	5.9	4.5	65.4
Japan Steel Tube	71.6	1.8	0.9	71.0
Japan Oil	77.6	7.8	7.1	77.1
S. M. R.	73.4	3.4	3.1	73.4
Mitsubishi Heavy	92.6	2.6	1.3	91.9
Hokkaido Coal	74.6	4.6	4.5	74.5
Toyo Rayon. new	....	61.8	61.8	61.8
Hitachi Iron Works	87.4	7.4	6.2	86.8
Kokura Iron Works	55.0	5.3	4.6	54.7
Japan Beer. new	54.8	4.8	4.3	54.5
Japan Sugar. new	....	72.2	1.3	71.8
Ensuiko Sugar	63.0	3.0	2.6	2.8
Japan Mining	60.8	0.8	0.3	0.9
Manchou Ind	58.4	8.6	8.2	8.6

Bill Clearings

November 27

(In ¥1,000)

	Tokyo	Osaka
Bills Cleared	322,140	134,703
Balance	65,183	24,636

Readers in Council

(Continued From Page 6)

ed by it in such a way as to conflict with the fundamental purpose of this agreement, the establishment and preservation of peace throughout the Pacific area" was found unacceptable because the Japanese Government contended that "the above provision has been proposed with a view to restrain Japan from fulfilling its obligation under the tripartite pact when the United States participates in the war in Europe."

Perhaps, you can readily see why the American note of November 26 left no room for further consideration on the part of Japan. The note has been vigorously denounced as being devoid of any conciliatory spirit or equitable suggestions but being packed with insolent demands and unilateral justification of American East Asiatic policy.

Chungking Interference

Be that as it may, it is interesting to note, especially in view of the fact that the China question constituted an important subject of the Japanese-American negotiation, the Chungking regime's role in formulating the American note of November 26. The following passage taken from the December, 1941 issue of Far Eastern Survey, an organ of the Institute of Pacific Relations discloses:

"At Chungking, the People's Political Council adopted on November 25 as resolution defining China's minimum peace terms as follows: Japanese withdrawal from China including Manchuria; abolition of all puppet regimes; recognition by Japan that China and Manchuria are inseparable. The government was asked to call this statement to the attention of President Roosevelt."

The "Far Eastern Survey" also states, "At one point in the conversations the State Department had seriously considered some sort of limited modus vivendi, against which the Chinese Government had protested." The same periodical further reveals the fact that before submitting the note of November 26, Secretary Hull consulted the representatives of the ABCD powers.

As you all know, Japan has been condemned by the Administration leaders in Washington for initiating the actual shooting war in the Pacific. But it is too well known that it was those militant leaders in Washington who took the initiative in submitting to Japan an ultimatum in the form of the note of November 26. It is a patent fact that the American war leaders were not unaware that, in view of the most uncompromising and extremely provocative nature of the American note, Japan would not and could not afford to accept the note. They knew quite well, after submitting the note in question, that war in the Pacific was imminent. This is what "The United States News," published in Washington, has to say on the matter: "Cordell Hull and Sumner Welles both gave warnings to the Army and Navy and to newspapermen that war was imminent in the Pacific. Why the armed services at Hawaii weren't ready remains a major mystery." The same organ further states: "Very high officials are expressing the opinion in private that there seems next to no chance to avoid war in the Pacific unless Japan starts now to back down." You know they were quite sure that Japan would not and could not back down in the face of the American challenge.

IWAO TERAGUCHI

November 27

TRADE BODIES LAW WILL BE AMENDED

Diet to Get Bill for Revision of Structure of Chambers of Commerce and Industry

As reported already, the Government will submit a bill to the forthcoming session of the Imperial Diet for a fundamental revision of the Law of the Organization of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in order to make the organization up to date in every respect in view of the major changes brought about due to the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, so that the organization may contribute substantially to the healthy development of the finance and economics of the country under the extraordinary situation at present, says the Tokyo Nichi Nichi.

According to the bill to be submitted to the Imperial Diet, the president of a Chamber of Commerce and Industry hereafter is to be appointed and dismissed by the Commerce and Industry Minister, and all parties qualified for chairs in a Chamber of Commerce and Industry are expected to become members thereof without exception. The gist of the bill is as follows:

1. In accordance with the present law, a Chamber of Commerce and Industry is expected to devote its efforts to the adjustment of the industrial and economic activities of the regions under its jurisdiction as well as to the maintenance of understanding between the industrial and economic organizations in those regions.

Under the revised law, a Chamber of Commerce and Industry, in addition to all duties stated above, shall be requested to work in close cooperation with the administrative organs governing the regions under the jurisdiction of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

2. The president of a Chamber of Commerce and Industry, under the revised law, shall be appointed by the Commerce and Industry Minister from among the candidates selected for the post at the final meeting of the selection committee. In this case, the local governors will be requested to file their opinions, relating to the appointment of the president of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry, with the Commerce and Industry Minister.

3. Under the revised law, all parties engaged in the financing business, the electric industry, and the traffic and communications business, as well as any corporation or organization having its office in the district under the jurisdiction of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in question, shall be requested to become a member thereof, except any party engaged in farming, live-stock raising, forestry, marine and other lines of industries of similar nature.

4. Under the revised law, all parties who are qualified for a membership of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry must become members of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry in the district where they have their offices.

5. A Chamber of Commerce and Industry, under the revised law, shall be requested to make necessary preparations for the economic and industrial development of the district under its jurisdiction.

Immortal Names In History

(Continued From Page 4)

their lives at stake. Yoshida Shoin rose, followed by his ardent pupils, the result was another life of internment inside the walls of a dark cell.

The mother understood only too well the pathetic and beautiful feeling of her son, who was trying to give his life for that which was high, great, and just. Her only wish now was that he should not die an unworthy death in prison.

Some time later, despondent over the betrayal of his friends, Shoin resolved to abstain from taking food and trust his life to the will of heaven. Hearing of his resolution, the mother immediately wrote the following letter, in the fragmentary wordings of which are expressed her ardent love for her son.

"I am writing just a few lines. How are you? I have just received some astonishing news, and am greatly worried about you. I have been told that you have been abstaining from taking food since yesterday. Were you to die, I would regret it to the end of my days. I am old now and am suffering much from illness lately. I do not think that I shall live very long.

"Even if you are in prison, as long as you are well, I feel strong. I pray that you change your mind and decide to live.

"I am sending something that I have made for you. Please eat it for mother's sake. I ask you once more to change your mind and live."

The father wrote him to follow the advice of his friends and uncle. Fuminoshin, no matter how chagrined he might be, while his uncle admonished him for his indiscretion, saying that he still had a moral obligation to fulfill. However, his mother's letter was a fervent entreaty. She had implored him to take food for her sake, no matter what reason he might have as a samurai for his fasting, and had thoughtfully sent him food. In her appeal to take food for her sake was the strong mother love that was enough to move the will of her child.

Countless Sorrows

She knew well that as a loyal child, her son would have to give his life for his country. But such a matter was to be given thought after her son had been made to change his mind. That night he answered that as he had taken a cup of water and a piece of dried persimmon, she was to please worry no longer. He must have wept before his mother's pure love and have changed his mind.

It must not be overlooked that in this mother's appeal, that apparently looked as though it had come from her lack of understanding of her son's staunch belief, was her wish to have her son immerse himself into a better and greater life.

On the night before he was sent to Yedo to be executed, he was allowed to return home to bid his family farewell. She showed no signs of despair before the relatives and friends that had come to see him. Calmly lighting the taper before the Buddhist altar, she had prayed that he be allowed to return once again. Then, washing Shoin's back at the bath, she composedly asked him to let her once again see his healthy looking face. There was no crying and no wailing. Her resolution as a patriot's mother had been made long ago.

After Shoin's death, her husband and eldest son were forced into seclusion as punishment. Then, a son-in-law died in a battle, and another was imprisoned. She met these countless sorrows with serene courage and bravely struggled on, teaching her daughters to be good wives of patriots.

With the death of her husband in 1865, he absorbed herself in the Buddhist faith and prayed for the souls of her husband and son. In August, 1890, she participated in the celebration of the completion of the repair works made upon the Shokasonjuku to preserve it for posterity. On the 29th of that very month her life of continuous sacrifice came to an end at the age of 84. (Fukashi Oka in Fujin Koron)

HISTORY OF THE DUTCH SQUEEZE

Mercantile Aggression of East Indies Began With Establishment of East India Company in 17th Century, Accompanied by Armed Conflict

The establishment of the East India Company toward the end of the 17th century marked the beginning of the commercial aggression against the East Indies, then under the influence of Spain and Portugal, at the hands of the Dutch, who soon afterwards succeeded in bringing the territories under their rule not only economically but politically.

"In Europe, the owner is at liberty to dispose of his cattle as he pleases, so in the East Indies the master can deal with his slaves in any way he likes, because there the slaves are the master's property just as cattle are in Holland thus they used to boast after their supremacy over the territory had been established. And, in fact, this queer logic constituted the foundation of their trade monopoly, which was the categorical imperative to the Dutch and for the acquisition of which they made no scruples of going to any length at others' expense.

Thus the long history of relentless exaction by the new masters against the innocent native inhabitants commenced. Describing the circumstances under which the Dutchmen first set an eye on these treasure islands in the Orient, a recent issue of the magazine "Economist" says as follows:—

In 1585 Philip II, King of Spain, prohibited the entrance of Dutch ships into Spanish and Portuguese ports. Up to that time the Dutch had been acquiring enormous profits by shipping valuable spices which they obtained at Portuguese ports to North Europe and by supplying South Europe with herrings brought from North Europe. Consequently the closure of Spanish and Portuguese ports against them proved a severe blow to Dutch traders. In order to extricate themselves from the difficulty they attempted to open direct trade with the Orient.

First Expedition Sent

In April 1595 the first expedition was sent out by the Netherlands for this purpose, bound for the Moluccas, the center of spice trade at that time. However, the Portuguese influence on these islands was so strong that the Dutch vessels had to return home without having reached their destination. Later, in 1598, a second expedition was launched and this time the fleet was able to reach Java in November of the same year. Just then, armed hostilities were in full swing between Portugal and Bantam. Taking advantage of the wild confusion, the Dutch vessels forced their way further to Moluccas, where they succeeded in grabbing an ample supply of the much coveted commodity. The spices brought back by the second expedition yielded them 400 per cent profits at home. Encouraged by this phenomenal success, they lost no time in establishing fourteen concerns to engage in overseas trade. They organized powerful mercantile fleets, which embarked one after another on commercial aggression on the Orient.

Thus in the East Indies severe struggles for the acquisition of spices ensued. The Dutch had to carry on bitter competition with the Portuguese, and at the same time deadly internal conflict developed among themselves. As a natural result, the purchase prices of spices rapidly rose while their sales prices at home, because of their constant fluctuations in demand, could not escape from sharp falls.

Profits Grow Small

The trade profits, due to unlimited competition, went on dwindling, and yet the Republic of Holland had no power sufficient to safeguard the trade activities of its people far in the Orient. The establishment of the East India Company under such circumstances furnished the Dutch with a powerful agency to regulate foreign trade in their favor.

It was in 1602 that the East India Company was organized with a capital of 6,500,000 guilders. The Dutch Government conferred wide powers on the company, which acquired the monopoly of shipping and trade in all the regions extending from the Strait of Magellan in the east to the Cape of Good Hope in the west. It was also authorized to conduct negotiations in the name of the Government with kings and nobles on to peace and war. Thus it was that the East India Company took the first step toward the exploitation of the East Indies.

Dutch Base Established

The primary object of the East India Company was trade. If trade in spices could be carried on smoothly bringing them as much profits as they had counted on they would have been contented. However, the Spanish and Portuguese influence was still dominant in Moluccas, the main producing district of spices, and it was first of all necessary for the company to direct their efforts at expulsion of the old influence before consolidating their own. The Dutch, therefore, did their utmost toward this end and in 1605 they were successful in driving the Portuguese out of the region, finally establishing their base of activities at Anbon in the Moluccas. The year 1640 saw the fall of the Moluccas, the last stronghold of Portugal in the East Indies. Britain, which had made its appearance in the meantime with the diminution of Portuguese influence, had completed its retreat from the islands by 1630 in order to devote itself exclusively to the administration of India.

In this way, the East Indies turned into a base of operations solely for the Dutch bringing great misfortune to the native inhabitants.

FOODSTUFF CORPORATIONS PROGRESSING SMOOTHLY

Organizations to Distribute Important Provisions Total 25 Throughout Japan

The establishment of foodstuff corporations which, in accordance with the provisions of the Foodstuff Control Law, are required to execute all duties concerning the distribution of important provisions, such as rice, wheat, flour, biscuits, bread, potatoes, and others, is progressing smoothly throughout Japan, according to the Sangyo Keizai.

The number of corporations established throughout the country so far numbers 25.

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 28, 1942

Seventy Years of Universal Military Service

Today is a day which should mean much to a Japan at war, for it marks the 70th anniversary of the establishment of the present system of universal military service. Although the first conscripts were not actually called to the colors until January, 1873, it was on November 28, 1872, that the Emperor Meiji issued the Rescript which formally set up the new system. What a blessing this system has turned out to be and how much it has contributed to the greatness of the nation can be readily seen from a review of the military achievements of Japan during the past 70 years. Particularly to a nation which finds itself in the midst of a titanic war in which such a large part of the success depends on the sterling quality of its Army, the immeasurable merits of the present system of universal military service should be more than obvious. Seventieth anniversaries of one kind or another have been celebrated in great number this year, for it was just about 70 years ago that a reawakened Japan inaugurated its extensive program of reform and modernization. But among these many innovations which are being commemorated this year, far from being the least significant was the establishment of the system of universal military service.

The establishment of this system in Japan was particularly important because of its special relation to the nation's historical traditions. It was not only a matter of technical military administration; it was epochal reform which had wide social and political implications as well. When Carnot, "organizer of victory," instituted the levee en masse during the wars of the French Revolution, he originated the concept of an entire nation in arms as a means to combat successfully the technical superiority of the professional mercenary armies of the reactionary Powers of 18th century Europe. Little could he have imagined that a counterpart of his system, adopted in later day Japan, would eventually come to serve as a means to combat successfully the numerical and material superiority of the reactionary Powers of the 20th century world.

The adoption of the conscription system in Japan was not motivated simply by the aim of increasing the numerical strength of the Japanese Army. The real object was to make the Japanese Army most completely as possible the true embodiment of the spirit of the entire nation. In this objective, the modern system of universal service has eminently succeeded, as evidenced by the unmistakable demonstrations which the Japanese Army is giving today. By extending to all classes of the nation's population the honor of bearing arms, instead of restricting it as a monopoly of one privileged class as in feudal times, modern Japan gained immeasurably in national unity and morale. It is no exaggeration to say that the extension to the entire nation of the honor formerly limited to the samurai has helped to make the whole of Japan a nation of samurai against whom the plebian fighters of our enemy countries can never prevail.

This praiseworthy system was introduced only five years after the Meiji Restoration was achieved, a fact which in itself argues the rare foresight of the introducers of the system. The credit for its introduction is due chiefly to Masujiro Omura and particularly to Aritomo Yamagata who later became the greatest figure in Japanese military circles. In ancient Japan, the system of universal military service prevailed and the Emperors were in personal command of the fighting services. On the establishment at Kamakura of the Shogunate (Bakufu) by the Minamoto leader, Yoritomo, just 750 years ago, however, military power passed into the hands of the samurai class, and the military service became the monopoly of this particular class. It was no wonder, therefore, that the conscription plan, when it was first mooted, called forth the strongest opposition from those of "shizoku" or the samurai class, who, besides finding it impossible to stand the idea of bearing arms with the people of other classes, agricultural, industrial and commercial, whom they used to look down upon, felt strong grievances at the thought of being deprived of the privilege which their class had enjoyed for centuries.

There was a strong body of opposition even in Government circles. Masujiro Omura, (whose bronze statue now stands in the compounds of the Yasukuni Shrine), together with Aritomo Yamagata, Tsugumichi Saigo and other far-sighted statesmen, strongly advocated the adoption of the conscription system, but unfortunately he was assassinated by some of those who did not like his plan of military service and consequently did not live to see his favorite scheme realized. Thus, the task of elaborating and introducing the conscription system devolved chiefly on Aritomo Yamagata, Tsugumichi Saigo, and others.

The Choshu clan to which Yamagata belonged had a special kind of military service before the Restoration and those recruited not only from the ranks of the samurai class but from farmers and other classes of society were organized into what was called "Kiheitai." Shinsaku Takasugi, one of the best known of the Restoration heroes, led this corps, with Yamagata second in command. His experience with this "Kiheitai," coupled with his personal inspection of the military systems in Prussia and France soon after the Restoration, convinced Yamagata of the absolute necessity of introducing the conscription system in Japan. In defiance of strong opposition which prevailed in influential quarters, therefore, he, with the earnest cooperation of his subordinates in the War Ministry, introduced the system, the Imperial Rescript concerning its introduction being issued just 70 years ago, November 28, 1872.

The system was put to the severest test in the Saigo Rebellion and stood it excellently. The Government troops consisting of recruits from all classes of people were pitted against the gallant samurai troops under Great Saigo's able command, but eventually prevailed over them.

The astounding success of the conscript troops in these early years of trial, however, caused the system of universal service to become firmly accepted. Since then, the system has undergone some reforms until the Japanese system now ranks second to none among all the countries of the world. It was largely due to this efficient system that Japan won the Sino-Japanese War, the Russo-Japanese War and other campaigns which she has waged since then. The remarkable achievements of the Japanese Army in the China Affair and in the War of Greater East Asia are, of course, ascribable to the Imperial Virtues and to the inborn bravery and courage of Japanese soldiers, in no small measure, but the fact cannot be denied at the same time that they are largely attributable to the military service system in this country which has attained a very high state of efficiency by 70 years' actual operation.

Thus it is that today the Japanese to a large measure can thank the conscription system for the unprecedented national solidarity and esprit de corps which are contributing so significantly to the present success of Japan in the greatest war in her history.

A Year Ago Today

Nov. 28, 1941

From the Files of Japan Times Advertiser

President Roosevelt, at his press conference today indicated that the Japanese-United States situation is viewed by Washington as grave but he denied negotiations were now considered ended. Roosevelt said the answer "lies in Tokyo."

* * *

The War Department of the United States Government has asked for names of all soldiers who speak Japanese, presumably for special duty, the New York Herald Tribune reported from Washington today.

* * *

The United States army in Honolulu has placed all U.S. soldiers in Hawaii on a "routine training alert," it was learned today. Soldiers have been assigned to patrol strategic centers, terminals, bridges and highways in the entire islands. Authoritative sources declined to comment on the possibility that the alert order may be connected with the Japanese-American crisis.

* * *

Marking the first anniversary of the conclusion of the basic Sino-Japanese Agreement which falls on November 30, Chinese gun-boats and hangars which had been kept in Japanese hands will be transferred to the Nanking Government. The gunboat Kiangning, naval establishments and hangars in Nanking and the gun-boat Kianghu at Canton will formally be passed over to the Nanking Government. A ceremony in this connection will be conducted at noon on November 30 at the Japanese Naval office at Nanking.

* * *

While the Netherlands East Indies have been viewing the Washington-Tokyo Conferences with keen interest, J. H. Ritman, acting chief of the Press Bureau, today declared that although no official information concerning the talks has been received yet from Washington, "the Netherlands East Indies may follow the line of the United States in adjusting Japan-N.E.I relations."

POSITION OF U.S. ALASKAN BASE IN RELATION TO ASIA WAR AIRED

Arrival of Winter Will Not Prevent Japanese Sea Operations in the North, Says Writer

By SENICHI SHOZUI
(From the Taiyo)

The primary aim of military operations is isolation of the objective by land, sea and air. This would be especially true of any military campaign directed at Alaska. Two non-military factors, politics and geography, determine to a great extent whether the objective will be easy to isolate or not.

Alaska is bordered on the southeast by the Allied nation of Canada; and westward across the Bering Sea, lies the Soviet Union, with whom the United States is pledged to mutual assistance. So politically there is, at least for the present, no danger of Alaska being cut off, but from a geographical standpoint, this is not so true.

Stretching out from the western extremity of Alaska are the Aleutians. A number of harbors which are ideal as bases of operations for small warships and submarines are situated in this chain of some 150 islands.

Typical of them is Dutch Harbor on Unalaska Island. This well-known American naval station is about 4,500 kilometers from Tokyo, or roughly the same distance from our capital city as Midway Island.

Moreover, as the Aleutians are swept by the warm Japanese current its harbors do not freeze over in the winter as do those of Saghalien, Kamchatka, and the Maritime Provinces, which lie in approximately the same latitude. It can be imagined, therefore, that enemy submarines, now without bases in the southern Pacific, will assemble in force in the Aleutians, especially at Dutch Harbor.

Utterly Barren

Strategically situated though they are, the Aleutians are utterly barren. Armed forces based there are wholly dependent upon outside sources for food, fuel, war equipment and ammunition. The Alaskan mainland lies nearby, but it is still an undeveloped territory, incapable of producing any substantial amounts of either agricultural products or manufactured articles. All supplies for the Aleutians, therefore, must be sent there from the United States proper.

Although a direct crossing to the Aleutians from the United States west coast ports of San Francisco and Seattle is possible, heretofore, supplies destined for these bleak islands have almost invariably been sent via Alaska. This makes the state of Alaska's defense have an important bearing on the defense of the Aleutians.

The center of Alaska's vital transportation systems is Fairbanks, which is also the best equipped Alaskan military base. It lies four to five hundred miles from three of Alaska's most strategic ports Seward, terminus of Alaska's main artery, the Alaskan railway; Valdez, end of the Richardson highway, which can be called the lifeline from inner Alaska to the Pacific coast; and Nome, the only port to speak of on the Bering Sea coast of the Alaskan mainland.

It would be advantageous, therefore, if goods going to the Aleutians were first assembled at Fairbanks, then taken by rail to Seward or Valdez from where they could be shipped to Dutch Harbor.

Possibility of Air Route

As a base for the transportation of supplies by aircraft to the Aleutians, Anchorage which lies deep in Cook Inlet, is of outstanding importance. An air base ranking with the large one at Fairbanks is situated here. But the weather does not get as cold around Anchorage as it does in the Fairbanks region. Moreover, it is only a few hundred kilometers from Dutch Harbor.

The three ports of Valdez, Seward, and Anchorage are, then, the most advantageously situated as supply bases for the Aleutian Islands.

West of Seward lies Kodiak on the island of the same name. Kodiak is the site of another famous American naval air station and an important supply base as well. It is one of the two gateposts of the vital Alaskan Gulf, the other being Sitka on Baranof Island. Kodiak is supremely important, therefore, to the defense of the Alaskan mainland.

Land transportation facilities between the interior of Alaska and the coastal regions are very limited. Besides the 450 mile-long Alaskan railway and the Richardson Highway, there are only two other communication lines of any importance. They are the Copper River Northwestern Railway, linking Cordova harbor, which lies to the east of Valdez, with the Kennecot copper mines, and the 111-mile White Pass-Yukon Railway, stretching from the strategic southeastern Alaskan port of Skagway to White Horse in the Canadian province of Yukon.

Moreover, as the coastal range of the North American continent continues into Alaska, numerous mountains, including Mount McKinley, the highest peak in America, rise here and there in this territory, greatly hampering the development of transportation by land. That is why the coastal regions have a virtual monopoly on the important centers of Alaska.

Regular Airplane Service

Although transportation by air in Alaska cannot be compared as yet with sea transportation there, it is well out of the infancy or experimental stage. According to statistics for the year 1935, 75 aircraft were engaged in regular service in Alaska.

A subsidiary of the Pan-American Airways, the Pacific Alaskan Airways, has long been operating regular flights between Fairbanks and other important points in Alaska such as Juneau, Nome, and Livingwood as well as White Horse on the Canadian border. Besides the Pacific Alaska airways are a number of other air transport operators. In 1938, they totaled 25.

The rapid development of air transport facilities in Alaska is not surprising when one considers that whereas it takes about 80 hours to get to Fairbanks from Juneau, the same distance can be covered by air in only four hours.

But travel by air in Alaska is limited for the most part to the warmer seasons. In the severe Alaskan winter cold, ice forms on airplane wings, making flights practically impossible. At the Fairbanks aeronautical school, intense research is being carried out with the object of developing aircraft capable of flying in freezing weather; but so far there is no indication that any noteworthy results have been achieved.

On the Eastern European front, the severe winter weather exercises a limiting influence on the military operations of our German allies. In the case of Alaska, however, winter with its bitterly cold weather and heavy snow and ice would constitute a blessing to our forces if they were engaged in operations against it, as every form of communication in and with Alaska would be seriously hampered.

Alaskan Highway

Working hand in hand with "General Winter," our submarines, which have been operating so successfully against American shipping in the Pacific, can make the isolation of Alaska a definite possibility. Well aware of this, the United States Government did its utmost to complete the Alaskan highway, which was originally planned for the purpose of drawing tourists to Alaska. According to the latest reports, the entire length of the highway is now ready for use.

As most of the highway was to pass through Canadian territory, America acting independently could not complete plans for its construction. In 1929, therefore, an United States-Canadian international highway construction committee was established; but seven years elapsed before the committee approved the cost of construction. Work on the highway finally commenced in the following year of 1937.

According to the original plan, the highway was to be 1,220 miles long. Commencing at Seattle in the United States, it was to lead through the Canadian cities and towns of Vancouver, Prince George, Hazelton, Atlin, White Horse, and Dawson to Tanana Crossing in Alaska, where is would link up with the Richardson Highway.

The Alaskan Highway will undoubtedly be able to handle an enormous amount of freight during the summer months; and up to Hazelton in British Columbia, the highway will not be affected to any serious extent by the winter cold. But beyond this point lies tundra territory; and naturally the road will not only be blocked by snow but also cracked by the severe cold during the winter. A tremendous amount of time and labor will be necessary to keep the road open.

It is highly probable that the Alaskan Highway will become the main transportation route between the United States and Alaska.

The Power of a Lie

"Doing any good?" asked the stranger on the bridge.

"Doing any good!" answered the fisherman on the banks of the creek below. "Why I caught forty bass out of here yesterday."

"Say, do you know who I am?" asked the man on the bridge.

"Naw, I can't say as I kin," answered the fisherman.

"Well, I'm the county fish and game warden."

The fisher did some quick thinking. After a moment's hesitation, he exclaimed:

"Well, say, do you know who I am?"

"No, who are you?"

"I'm the biggest liar in Sullivan County."

READERS IN COUNCIL

The American Ultimatum

To the Editor:

If one were to turn over the pages of America's influential daily newspapers published about a year ago, one will be greeted by the most glaring, ominous headlines such as these: "U.S.-Japanese crisis believed due in two weeks," "Tokyo rushes Special Envoy." "Japanese see war in Roosevelt talk," "U.S.-Japan crisis foreseen in Tokyo." Or if one prefer weeklies to the dailies, he will find these magazines carry equally ominous articles under such captions as: "Coming showdown with Japan," "U.S. War Power in comparison with Japan," "Toward war or peace in the East?," "Should U.S. insist on statue quo in Orient at risk of immediate war with Japan?"

What do we read or hear today, about a year after the war in the Pacific has broken out? "Allies driven into depths of despair over naval battle," "F.D.R. orders expansion of women's army," "Imperial Forces down 32 enemy war planes over Aleutians area," "Allies raid Japanese base in New Guinea."

On November 26, 1941, Cordell Hull, American Secretary of State, presented a Note to Japanese Ambassadors—Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura and Saburo Kurusu. As you will recall, this America Note turned out to be America's ultimatum to Japan. The Note was supposed to contain the Washington Government's proposal for a settlement of Japanese-American relations which were on the verge of complete collapse. But did it? Let us inquire into this American Note and a Japanese proposal with reference to the present hostilities in the Pacific.

Japan's Proposal

As you may know, the American proposal of November 26 was preceded by nearly eight months of protracted conversations between the representatives of Japan and America in the course of which a number of proposals and counter-proposals were exchanged between the two governments. Here is the Japanese proposal submitted on November 20, 1941. It has been said that this proposal which stipulated the following points was presented to the American Government after taking fully into consideration practically all past American claims:

"1. The Governments of Japan and the United States undertake not to dispatch armed forces into any of the regions, excepting French Indo-China, in the Southeastern Asia and the Southern Pacific area.

"2. Both governments shall cooperate with the view to securing the acquisition in the Netherlands East Indies of those goods and commodities of which the two countries are in need.

"3. Both governments mutually undertake to restore commercial relations to those prevailing prior to the freezing of assets.

"4. The Government of the United States undertakes not to resort to measures and actions prejudicial to the endeavors for the restoration of general peace between Japan and China.

"5. The Japanese Government undertakes to withdraw troops now stationed in French Indo China upon either the restoration of peace between Japan and China or the establishment of an equitable peace in the Pacific area; and it is prepared to remove the Japanese troops in the southern part of French Indo-China to the northern part upon the conclusion of the present agreement."

In reply to this Japanese proposal of November 20, the United States made, under 10 headings, a counter-proposal on November 26 which was rejected by Japan on December 7. It is here recalled that the Japanese note of December 7, replying point by point to the American note of November 26, expressed, on the one hand, Japan's satisfaction with most of the points. For example, the Japanese Government found acceptable the American proposals to renew a trade treaty, stabilize the dollar-yen rate, remove freezing restrictions, and abandon special rights and interests in China.

Preposterous Terms Rejected

On the other hand, however, the Japanese Government rejected emphatically the other proposals. The most objectionable proposals and Japan's reasons for rejecting them were as follows:

First, the American proposal that Japan withdraw all her armed and police forces from China and Indo-China ignored "Japan's sacrifices in the four years of the China affair, menaces the empire's existence itself and disparages its honor and prestige."

Second, "the attitude of the American Government in demanding Japan not to support militarily, politically or economically any regime other than the regime at Chungking demonstrates clearly the intention of the American Government to obstruct the restoration of normal relations between Japan and China and the return of peace to East Asia."

Third, the American proposal which stated "Both governments will agree that no agreement, which either has concluded with any third power or powers, shall be interpret-

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THE MIRRORS OF THE HEROIC AGE

Hojo Tsunashige

By SANTARO
Of Japan Times Advertiser Staff

Part I

Though he bore the family name of Hojo, Tsunashige was not of the Hojo lineage, being a stranger from a strange province, as far as his relations with the Hojos were concerned at first, and yet there seldom was a case of lord and vassal being united with stronger ties of loyalty, mutual confidence and affection than those which existed between Hojo Tsunashige and his two masters, Ujitsuna and Ujiyasu. He was a son of one Fukushima Masanari, born in 1515, rose to be one of the greatest generals in the camp of the Hojos, and died in the fullness of years in 1587, in his 72nd year. We may briefly review his origin and early career.

Some scholars pronounce his name "Tsuna-nari," instead of Tsunashige, for the second idiograph "Shige" is the same as that occurring in Shige-uji and Masashige (the famous loyalist), also pronouncible as "nari." But neither Tsunashige nor Tsunanari is half so familiar to the average Japanese student of history as is his gallant nickname, "Ki-Hachiman" ("yellow Hachiman"). His father, Masanari was a descendant of one Fukushima Motomune who represented the 14th generation of a famous Minamoto general, Yorikuni. Masanari was a warrior chief of considerable local influence in a district adjacent to Suruga, a province, as the reader will remember, in which Hojo Soun had served his apprentice days as an honorable "sponger" on the Imagawas. There is reason to suppose that both were acquainted with each other. They were kindred spirits, deeply ambitious. Like Soun, Masanari was quietly biding his time even as the proverbial "dragon in time of drought awaited the day of storm and rain on which to ascend to the heavens." In other words, he was a glorified ronin, whetting his sword and nursing his resources against the time when he might pounce upon some likely foemen around him. He witnessed doubtless with great envy how his shrewd friend, Soun, had struck out eastward into Izu and then on to Odawara of Sagami with such spectacular success, and impatiently watched his own chance of similar gainful exploits. Such chance did come at last in 1521, or rather he imagined it did.

Left an Orphan

In October of this year Masanari gathered a strong force of over 15,000 and led them northward into the province of Kai which belonged to the Takedas. The one serious blunder he made was in the choice of his intended victims, for Takeda Nobutora, Lord of Kai, whose domain he invaded, was far from a dullard, being the famous father of the still more famous Takeda Shingen, who counted among his vassals many a brainy tactician, Hagiwara Hitachinosuke, for one. Masanari with his great army dashed into Yamanashi-gori of Kai province and advanced on to a position near Kofu where they encamped, ready for a showdown with the Takedas. Here he was met by Hagiwara who with only 2,000 men gave him no end of trouble till Masanari, more valorous than prudent, met his end, fighting like a bull. It was on December 23 of the same year.

With the death of the leader his men dispersed in a rout, and therewith ended the life story of Fukushima Masanari, like that of many another ambitious but ill-advised adventurer who in this age of trouble and change had made a heroic bid for the conquest of the world only to burst as a brilliant bubble. It was not Masanari's fault that his adversaries, the Takedas, were first-rate warriors of valor and strength; before his time Hojo Soun had eaten up all the easier prey, leaving him no better choice than to meet the Tartar. What he should have done was to ally himself with, or come under the leadership of, a greater general than himself and seek his own glory by promoting that of his superior. That was exactly, though by sheer chance, what his (then infant) son, Tsunashige, did in later years.

A Romance

Tsunashige was a boy of only six years with his little brother just born, or about to be born, when his father died. Imagine the plight of a widowed mother of two infants whose husband had been vanquished in his attempt to invade Takeda Nobutora! A refugee from the wrath of the Takedas, the poor woman, shackled with two infants, deserted by friends and followers, hid herself in an obscure corner of Odawara, the hospitable domain of the Hojos. Tsunashige was brought up under circumstances of severe hardship and want, the details of which, however, have not been preserved; nor do we know anything about the gallant mother under whose care he had ripened into a brave warrior lad. When he was 16 years old, the lord of the realm, then Hojo Ujitsuna, (son of Hojo Soun) heard of his existence, and had him presented to him. Ujitsuna was favorably impressed by Tsunashige's face and manners. "If he is a real son of Fukushima Masanari," said Ujitsuna, "he will make a brave fighter, I have no doubt." Then and there he took the young Tsunashige into his service as a page in personal attendance on himself.

Tsunashige proved himself worthy of the hope and confidence his master had entertained, and the later congratulated himself on the great "find" he had made. The lad was of the same age as his own son, Ujiyasu, and the two young men struck a cordial friendship which lasted til their death. Ujitsuna had a pretty daughter, younger sister to Ujiyasu, and between this young lady and the brave-looking new page there developed in course of time a species of romance. Regarding the particulars of this romance, however, very little is known, it being considered below their dignity in those "heroic" days to talk about the details of anything like love affair. Its conclusion only was succinctly told in these austere words: Hojo Ujitsuna, Lord of Izu and Odawara, was pleased to bestow his daughter in marriage on the worthy Fukushima Tsunashige and thereafter permitted him to use the family name of Hojo.

(To Be Concluded)

NEUTRAL STATES TOLD NOT TO ALTER STATUS

American Landing in Africa Is Bound to Fail

By PROF. TARO FUNEKAWA

The distinguished Italian jurist Giovanni Mantegazza, author of several books on law and economy, residing in Shanghai, has sent us some observations on the recent American attack on North Africa. The gist of same is given hereunder.

Trying to exalt her invasion of the French North African colonies, the United States is at present resorting to her usual spectacular and ostentatious propaganda.

However, the opinion of the Central and South American countries should not be deceived by such vain and artificial clamor. With their corresponding good sense and serenity they must mediate and observe, refusing to let themselves be impressed by any momentary dazzle. Only a philosophic and wise attitude of this sort will permit them to form a right judgment based on the principle of impartially giving each one its due.

Public opinion, however, is as a rule rather childish, easily forgetting things that happened only yesterday. It may be said, therefore, that for this reason the final verdict, definite and irrevocable, is always left to posterity. The present is frequently liable to be influenced by transitory obfuscations.

Victory Is Definitely Ours

The War of Greater East Asia broke out on December 8, 1941. The Japanese Forces marked the opening of their military and strategic campaign with exploits of a formidable magnitude such as the Pearl Harbor attack, the simultaneous destruction of the "Prince of Wales" and "Repulse," the immediate occupation of numerous islands in the Pacific Ocean, and soon after the landing at Hongkong, the occupation of Burma and Java and to crown this gilded chain of triumphs, in a short period, the heroic conquest of Singapore.

The Japanese Forces thus operated in the Pacific waters, destroying fortresses and demolishing old myths, such as the impregnability of the British fleet and the invincible and unassailable condition of Singapore; the British and American forces surrendered, dropping their arms and with their actions contradicted their much vaunted assertions of world power.

These undeniable facts have already been incorporated in the annals of history and those who still have doubts should just glance at a map and verify who were and who are now the masters of the Southern Islands, and should ask themselves who had and who now have the predominance over the Asiatic Continent and think as well if there is any room for hoping even remotely that this new continental order is likely to suffer the slightest modification.

Despite these clear facts, the changeable world attention and the opinion of the Latin-American peoples, indefatigably managed by American propaganda, tend to turn favorably upon the Anglo-Saxon strategy. In other words, they let themselves be swayed by their showmanship and by their melodramatic operations in the French Colonies.

The truth is, however, that the American invasion of North Africa is a clamorous manifestation of impotence. After realizing the futility of their attempts to counter-attack the Japanese Forces in the areas under Japan domination, with the resultant loss of prestige, on the one hand, and hearing the Soviet Union's cry for help and Chungking protests which cannot be left unanswered, America decided to invade the French Colonies in the dark continent.

The French forces are resisting with extraordinary courage the integrity of their territories and are seriously checking the American offensive. At the same time, Ger-

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